The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,638—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905, Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
11th Nov.	MOLDAVIA	10000		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	28th Dec. "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. 1905.
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	13 Nov.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	14 Nov.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thur.	16 Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	10 Nov.	7 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 13th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 8th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
8th November, 1905.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec, 1905.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Gnezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. [illegible]

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship also at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. 1905.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "
*† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS,

1st Class, Rs. 902, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	26th Nov. 1905

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th Dec.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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Agents, BOMBAY.

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VERY BECOMING AND GOOD TASTE.
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PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

CREME DIVINE in Tins. It is a delicious CUSTARD ready for the Table.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. Prices reduced for the Season only from the 15th of October to 31st of December, 1905, a Box of 10lbs. MACCARONI VERMICELLI or PASTES at Rs. 2-8 and loose by the pound at 5 annas.

UNICUM (The Great stomach strengthening Agent.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur) A Tonic restorative for general debility.

VERMOUTH (French and Italian). CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTE, and MARSALA (Wines). CHERRY, and B.B. BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE, LENTILLES, DRY PEAS, WHITE and RED BEANS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
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MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

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MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ltd., are now showing an Unparalleled collection of the Choicest Designs in

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DRESS EARRINGS.
DRESS RINGS.
DRESS NECK GUARDS and
KNICKNACKS in a thousand Artistic forms.

NOTE.—Write specially and have your name registered with us at once for a Free Copy of our "SOUVENIR of the ROYAL VISIT to INDIA of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES The PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES" It is a volume of nearly 200 pages and will contain a separate photograph of each member of the Royal Family, Royal Residences and other pictures of Special interest.

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THREE STAR
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INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	1	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1905
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that in connection with the ROYAL VISIT the following areas and roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes on the dates and the time mentioned below:

MONDAY the 6th NOVEMBER, 1905.

(a) From 6 A.M. to 9 A.M., Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Carnak Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gamdevi Road, and Walkeshwar Road.

(b) From 6-30 A.M. to 9 A.M. The area enclosed by Rampart Row, Fuller Road, Mayo Road, Wellington Lines, through the Tramway Stables, Colaba Causeway Road to Colaba Causeway, Grant Buildings.

TUESDAY the 7th November, 1905.

(a) From 7-45 A.M. until the Viceregal cortege has passed Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Esplanade Road, Marine Battalion Lines, Marine Street No. 1, Queen's Road, Chaupatty, and Walkeshwar Road.

(b) From 2-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. the same area as (b) for Monday the 6th November, 1905.

THURSDAY the 9th November, 1905.

(a) From 12. Noon to 7 P.M. the area enclosed by Rampart Row, Fuller Road, Mayo Road, Bandstand Circle, Queen's Road to Wodehouse Bridge, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line to the Gun Carriage Factory.

(b) From 2, to 6-30 P.M. the same roads as mentioned in (a) for Tueday the 7th November, 1905.

FRIDAY the 10th NOVEMBER, 1905.

(a) From 3-30 P.M. to 5 P.M. Walkeshwar Road, French Road, Girgam Road, and Princess Street.

(b) From 4 P.M. to 5-15 P.M. Picket Road, Carnac Road, and Esplanade Road.

(c) From 4-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. Hornby Road, Shaik Memon Street, Masjid Bunder Road, and Frere Road.

(d) From 5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M. Elphinstone Bridge, Chinch Bunder Road, Babula Tank Road and Parel Road.

(e) From 5-45 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. New Nagpada Road, Bellasis Road, Frere Road, Gilder Street, Grant Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Bridge Road and Walkeshwar Road.

SATURDAY 11TH NOVEMBER, 1905.

(a) From 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.—Esplanade Road from its Junction with Church Gate Street, Rampart Row, Apollo Street.

(b) From 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.—Apollo Bunder Road and Apollo Bunder.

(c) From 9 P.M. to 12 midnight. Walkeshwar and Ridge Roads.

MONDAY THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1905.

(a) From 4 P.M. to 6-30 P.M. Carnac Road, Frere Road, Custom House Road, Apollo Street and Apollo Bunder.

TUESDAY THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1905.

From 6 P.M. to Midnight, Parel Road from its junction with Grant Road, Kalbadevi Road, Girgaum Road, Carnac Road, Shaik Memon Street, Masjid Bunder Road, Abdul Rehman Street, Hornby Road, Church Gate Street Elphinstone Circle, Apollo Street, Apollo Bunder Road, Strand Road, Ormiston Road, Cooperage Road Bandstand Road, Queen's Road, as far as Church Gate Street Railway Station, Esplanade Road, Waudby Road, Cruicksank Road, Bapu Khote Street, Erskine Road, Grant Road & Sleater Road.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section (23) of Act IV of 1902, with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissoner's Office
Bombay, 3rd November, 1905.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned up to the 30th November, 1905, for a contract of SUPPLY to the Jammu and Kashmir State of:—

(a) Indian Mill made Papers for Writing and Printing, Blank Books, Pocket Books, Peon Books, Envelopes, &c., of all sizes and descriptions.

(b) Miscellaneous articles of Stationery such as pens, Penholders, Pencils, Ink Pots, Drawing Materials and Drawing Paper, English made Note Papers & Envelopes, Type Writing and Carbon Paper, &c.

Separate tenders are invited for (a) and (b). Paper will be required as far as possible to be water marked "Jammu and Kashmir State" and Envelopes to be superprinted similarly. Applications for (a) should specify the manufacturing facilities of the applying firms and the large contracts they execute at present.

The rates of Tender may be separately given on the basis of a one and a three years' contract. Deliveries for the year 1906-1907 will be required to be made by the 15th March, 1906.

The approximate annual value of supply (a) will be Rs. 50,000 or thereabouts and of (b) Rs. 60,000 or thereabouts. These are subject to variation without recognising claims for compensation in case the estimated amounts are not taken.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to give any reasons for the acceptance or rejection of any.

Applications should be sent in sealed covers. Further particulars of the contract may be had from the Undersigned.

C. W. C. CARSON,
Accountant General,
Jammu and Kashmir State.

NOTICE.

WANTED a good and experienced DRAFTSMAN in place of the Permanent Incumbent on leave. The appointment to be temporary lasting for about 8 months.

Salary Rs. 50 per mensem, applications should be submitted by the 10th November, 1905, to the Assistant, Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LUDWIG GOTTHOLD FLEISCHER, Deceased.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1837 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of LUDWIG GOTTHOLD FLEISCHER, late Director of the Arms Factory of His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, deceased, who died at Dacca, in the Territories of the said His Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, on or about the 7th day of November, 1904, and the Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased were on the 19th day of October, 1905, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD HOPMAN Esq., His Imperial Majesty's German Consul at Bombay and the duly constituted Attorney of FRIEDA DIEDERIKA FLEISCHER, the widow and MARIE FLEISCHER, the step-mother of the said deceased, and the residuary legatees named in the said Will (for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them shall come in and obtain Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed granted to them or either of them from this Court) having effect throughout the whole of British India are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator at their Office No. 30, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of the claims which they may have upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1905.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Administrator's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 808 of 1904.

VALIVAHU, widow of VALLABHDAS VISRAM ....Plaintiff.

vs.

MANECKVAHU widow heir and legal representative of NARANDAS GANJI ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in Vithalwadi Street in the lane of Vithoba's Temple, on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 196, New Survey No. 1472, Collector's Old No. 273, Collector's New No. 5, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. III but now under C ward No. 1743, Street No. 2425, Vithalwadi Street, and bounded on or towards the East by the said lane of Vithoba's Temple, on or towards the West by the property of Premji Mulji and Thackar Purshotam Visram on or towards the North by the said lane and partly by the house of Kandas Narandas and or on towards the South by the house of Thackar Dama Mhetsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 91 Medows Street Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of October, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THIS COMPANY'S GOODS DEPOTS at CARNAC BRIDGE, COLABA and GRANT ROAD, will be CLOSED on the 9th instant at 12 noon, Local Time.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th November, 1905.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the Society will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 9th, 11th and 13th instant on account of the ROYAL VISIT.

NOTE.—The DEPOT will be OPEN from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. on the above days to attend to mofussil and other orders in connection with the Royal Visit.

NOTIFICATION FOR SALE.

THE PUBLIC Works Department will be prepared TO SELL at their Store on and after the 15th instant, the following Articles:—

Square Colour Lamps...	100,000
Square Colour Lamps (large Size) ...	4,000
Ratnagar Lamps	4,000
English Lamps	17,000
Chinese Lanterns	2,500
Asbestine Safety Lights	14,500
Tin Covers for the Square Lamps ..	10,000
Glass Tumblers...	10,000
Glass Tumblers (large)	4,000
Large Transparencies, Plumes Craires, &c.	17

The above articles can be seen at the Public Works Department Stores.

R. J. KENT, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOTHER these BOOTS, I haven't used them for a month and they are gone. Trying economy by going to the Market mistake. Try JOSEPH IVAN and Co., 13 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, the right place for footwear.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1906.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, up to 1 P. M., on the 30th November, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the following consumable Stores:—

COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, KEROSINE OILS, (bulk and in tins), LINSEED OILS, TURPANTINE COTTON WASTE, &c.

Tender Forms embodying full particulars can be had on payment of one Rupee from either the undersigned or the Bombay Agent, Treacher's Buildings, FORT, Bombay.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store-keeper.

Secunderabad,
30th October, 1905.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 31st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 16th November, 1905, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1904.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of the Bhughwandas Valljee as ordinary Director and to appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1905, and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦,

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st October 1905.

N.B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 16th November, 1905, both days inclusive.

WOLSELEY CARS.

AGAIN TO THE FRONT.
-WINNER
POONA-SATARA RELIABILITY TRIALS
AWARDED
H.H. The AGA KHAN'S CHALLENGE CUP,
Value Rs. 1,000.
WOLSELEY CARS
hold The WORLD'S RECORD
for Reliability.
Agents for "DURKOPP"
"WOLSELEY" "SIDDELEY"
MOTOR CARS:—
K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
One Saho Combination Studio Camera with stand &c. Apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th November, 1905.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises, Dalal Lane, Fort.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Reviews Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established. 1878.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. I, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	.. from	Rs. 10
Flannel	do.	... ,,	,, 18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,,	,, 25
Tweed	do.	... ,,	,, 25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904............................	£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904	£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR..................	£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......	£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......	£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued......	Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...	Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over............	Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio......	7½ per cent.
Total Funds	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

F. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

AN EXPERT STENO-TYPIST. A good knowledge of English indispensable. Apply stating salary required, with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Manager's Office, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EVERY kind and description, Neat, Stylish, Strong and Durable. CHEAP PRICES, Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 per pair. Every pair guaranteed.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRUNKS AND BAGS,

OF every description and kind, Suit, Dress, and Shirt Cases, Harness and Saddlery, Collar Boxes, Bed-Straps, Luggage Labels, Puttee Gaiters, Dog Collars, Brush cases, Miscellaneous Leather Goods, &c., &c. Reliable articles at MODERATE PRICES.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAXIDERMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c. &c. English Standard Work. MODERATE CHARGES.—J. OAKES and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style l, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FOR SALE

A LARGE VACANT PIECE of valuable hilly ground at Tardeo suitable for building Chawls or Buffalo Sheds lying on the West of and close upon the Oriental Mills and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Karrimbhoy Allibhoy. It measures 5,550 Square Yards in area and bears Collector's New Survey No. 7074. For Plans and Particular's apply to

JEHANGHIR M. BILLIMORIA, M. S. A.,
Architect, No 1 Dalal Street, Fort.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	,,	9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital............	Rs.	3,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	8,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 8. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE R I M S Dalhouse, Lt Commander Lache, sailed yesterday for Aden, with details.

THE steamer Burrsfield 2614 tons Captain J H Mackenzie, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2050 tons, Captain T A B Hawkes, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3400 tons Captain M England sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2697 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Trocas, 2657 tons, Captain W Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Palembang 25th October with a cargo of 5117 tons petroleum in bulk and 2060 cases benzene.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2702 tons Captain F W Fry arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 22nd October via coast ports with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E B Hirst, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev A Bruder Capt and Mrs Northur Mr M W Crawford, and 75 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 926 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Katiawar ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Col and Mrs Hunter, Mr Nicholson, Mrs Cawasji, Mr and Mrs Blakeman, Mr Andrade 9 natives and 470 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Warden	R I Marine
H M S Perseus	Comdr Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Hyacinth	Capt Hood	Royal Navy
St Gabriel	Capt de Mello	Portuguese Cruiser

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats				Royal Navy
RIMS Dalhousie	Comdr Loche	Aden	8-11	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Nov. 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Landaura	2166				M M & Co
Africa	1303	Facquharton			M M & Co
Kasara	505	Browning			M M & Co
Wildenfels	3659	Beising			Glade & Co
Pekin	2522	LeMare	Kobe		P & O Co
Tientsin	3590	Andrews	Stream	28-10	P & O Co
Waroonga	1603	Chappell			M M & Co
Fazilka	2697	Altoh	Rangoon	9-11	M M & Co
Haidari	1582	Watson			B & P S N Co
Chatton	2123	Leisk			Captain
Kilbride	2385	Smith			W & A G & Co
Sanctoria	2377	Ward			M M & Co
Tonawanda	2182	Brown			Standard Oil Co
Persia	3772	Craglietto			A L S N Co
Queda	4914	Coope			M M & Co
Okara	3418	Bowman			M M & Co
Lama	940	Williams			M M & Co
Henzada	1311	Elton			M M & Co
Vortigern	1982	Durkee			W & A G & Co
Duplex	434	Hunter			Cable Steamer
Scindia	2056	Hawks	C'cutta		M M & Co
Rajah	3634	McLennan			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Hirst			M M & Co
Fullata	2703	Fry			M M & Co
Trocas	2657	Kerr			

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Oriental	1085	Lewellen	Aden	7-11	P & O Co
B	Fina	3426	Hongwood	Rangoon	14-11	M M & Co
C & R	Tanenfels	3567	Maselim	C'cutta	11-11	Glade & Co
D & E	Putfala	1929	Wilsher	Zanzibar	8-11	M M & Co
F	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	Chittagong	11-11	F Muir & Co
H	Mohammadi	1252	Storey	Jeddah	7-11	B & P S N Co
K	Colenso	3532	Branton	Hull via K'chi	10-11	F M & Co
L	ShahAllum	1928	Main	Jeddah		E Tajbhoy
M	Forest Brook	1729	Bidks	Baltimore		R A Willis
N	ClanLamont	2285	Elliot	Madras	15-11	F Muir & Co
P	Gordon Castle	2123	Burt	Philadelphia	10-11	R A Willis
Q	Secundor	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	10-11	H S Sidick
	Nidderdale	2721	Alexander			

Offside M.

Ponani	552	Mohamed	Repairing		Shpd & Co

Offside L.

Reichstag	1219	Thlo	Zanzibar	20-11	A Strandes

Offside E.

C&R Neptune	2157	Henderson	Baltimore		K N & Co

P. D. H. W.

Sabarmati	574	Ahmed	Mangalore	13-11	Shpd & Co
Courland	760	Ibrahim	G ports	9-11	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	B Negar	11-11	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Burrsfield	2615	Mackenzie	C'cutta	10-11	Bombay Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel	Ton	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
1	Quilva	4941	Anderson	C'cutta	11-11	M M & Co
2	Akbar	1141	Aaldwin	Jeddah	10-11	H C Josub
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	15-11	F Crocco
4	Capri	2717	Besito	China	17-11	F Crocco
5	Chusan	2852	Kenrick	China	14-11	P & G Co
6	Glenlie	2650	Noorie	Kobe	20-11	T Morrison
7	Surada	3100	England	Calcutta	8-11	M M & Co
8	Dunrobin	2312	Rauson	Leith	19-11	K N & Co
9	Reichenfels	2931	Keneweg	K'chi	13-11	Glade & Co
12	Moldavia	4978	Gordon	London	11-11	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	986	McDiarmed	K'chi	10-11	M M & Co
15	Nidderdale	2771	Alexander	Antwerp	11-11	M M & Co
16	Wharfedale	1881	Newton	A'werp	7-11	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Fultala s	Fry	Calcutta, Oct 22
	St Gabriel (port crsr)	Pereira	Mozambique via Goa
	Trocas s	Kerr	Palembang, Oct 25
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi, Nov 6

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Surada s	England	Calcutta
	Fazilka s	Allen	Rangoon, &c
	Putiala s	Wilsher	Zanzibar, &c
	Dwarka s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	R I M S Dalhouse s	Lache	Aden

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Scindia, Hawkes, Calcutta

" Burrsfield, Mackenzie Calcutta

The steamer Nera, for Australia, &c began to load yesterday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Rewa left Marseilles, Homewards on the evening of the 6th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov 8.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia s—10 bales bades E. D. Sassoon and Co; 21 bales hides skins Ewart Latham and Co; 2 bundles carpets G. P. Stavrideo and Co; 4 bales carpets Galndlay Groom and Co., 62 bales Rago, Louther and Co. 8 cases brassware Malade L, B. Bhootwalla, 25 cwtwas L. M. Ranye; 1 bale skins W. and A. Graham and Co.,

FOR PHILADELPHIA

Maldavia s—1 bundle carpets, G. P. Stavrides and Co.,

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—125 bales hemp, A. Beanwell and Co.,

FOR ROTTERDAM

Colenso s—30 cases bristles S Smidt and Co.,

FOR ANTWERP

Nidderdale s—150 cwt myrabollams, A. Abdulcurim and Co., 500 myrabollams, S. Utumchand and Co. 927 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros; 29 bales and 9740 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros;

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—542 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1 bale carpets Jehangir B. Patel and Co; 2750 cwt bone meal, Croft Mady and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams, S. Vtumchand and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams, P. Jethabhoy and Co; 201 cwt musteredseed 500 cwt methiseed 1 Patrasaul and 180 cwt weedseed Baner and Krausu; 2001 cwt poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton N. Khairaz and Co.,

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—5011 cwt linseed Ralli Bros. 220 220 bales cotton Volcart Bros; 100 cotton bales J. A. Beglere and Co; 3000 cwt linseed C, Michaildi and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Robattino s—1500 cwt Castorseed Ralli Brof.

Capria s—25 bales twist J David. 400 bales twist P. B. Petit and Co.

Chusan s—5 cases dry fruit L. Dossabhoy and Co; 30 cases opium, P, and O Co; 8 cwt Kurroo R, Jewandas;

Glanlee s—500 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI

Chusan s—122 bales piecegoods E. D. Sassoon and Co; 5 cases dry fruit S, Dossabhoy and Co.

Nera s—100 bales twist R. S. N. Talati and Co;

Capri s—33 bales piecegoods J. David;

FOR KOBE

Glenlee s—400 bales cotton glaze brook Tejpal and Co; 100 bales cotton, the M. B. Kaisa; 507 bales cotton, D. B. Daund and Co; 200 bales cotton, Shroff and Co; 148 bales cotton, F. F. campbell and Co.

Nera s—7 cwt colombo roots M. M. Essabhoy;

Glenlee s—275 bales cotton The M. B. Kaisa;

FOR KOBE

Glenlee s—100 bales cotton The M. B. Kaisa;

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLIS CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 7.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 3-4	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	100	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	29 1 16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	28 9 16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York		=	
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-11 1-2	=	+ 1 2
Berlin "	20-43 1-2	=	— 1 2
New York Demand			
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 per cent	=	do
6 " " "	3 7-8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	=	— 1 8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1-2 per cent	=	— 1-4
7 day market loans	3 3-8 per cent	=	unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 9-3 Nov. sellers quiet

METALS—
Tin Plates £0-12-3
Basic Steel Bars £5-7-6

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 42 1-2 Dec-Jan sellers
Yellow Cawnpore
Brown 39 Dec-Jan sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-4 Nov-Dec done

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 6·07 — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-8 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 9,000. Futures closed easier.

Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·94	6·00	6·01
—6	—5	—4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·06	6·09	6·10
—5	—1	—4
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
6·12	6·13	6·14
—4	—3	—3

New York Closed.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5-16
Futures, month of Feb	11·42 — 14
Do. do. May	11·77 — 11
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 7th Nov. 1905:—

Cotton	4,921	bales.
Wheat	35,171	cwts.
Linseed	8,065	do
Rape, Ral and Mustard	3,273	do
Gingellyseed	14,605	do
Poppyseed	18	do
Groundnut	227	do
Castorseed	1,844	do
Rice	16,473	do
Myrabollams	665	do
Cottonseed	9,211	do
Mowraseed	1,853	do
Gram	2,619	do
Joowar	3,951	do
Maize	162	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion, Rs. 3,42,478

Ex s s Chusan from Adelaide

BOMBAY, Nov 8.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	... ...	1s 4 1-16d. at 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.		1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	...	1s. 4 7-16d. at 13 32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	...	170 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do.	...	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	145 1-2
Shanghai 30 do.	...	203
Japan 30 do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·6
1st Settlement, 1st December...	98·6

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th	Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th	Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th	Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th	July	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone easier.			
Ready	6	13	0
Forward Dec.	7	2	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	10	0
Do Forward...	6	10	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	7	3	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	9	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	28	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.			
Howree Khandeish	40	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	39	0	0
WHEAT—Tone firm.			
White Delhi ready	4	15	0
Do. Do. May	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Mutilated.
Estimated sales	Do.
Imports	Do.

Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5·94	5·99	6·03
—1	—1	—1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
6·05	6·08	. 09
—1	—1	—1
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
6·11	6·12	6·13
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The market has been slightly irregular to-day, soon after opening Broach M. G. Good for March declined to Rs. 249, and other descriptions were about Rs. 3 to 4 lower than yesterday's quotations. But there was a fair enquiry at the decline, and we close firm. "Sutta" rates close as follows:

Bengals Fully Good January	Rs. 199
Broach M. G. Good March	" 253

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine. F.-G. Good.	Dely.
Bengal H. G. (Ry. terms)	...201 199 ...	25th Dec
Bengal(M.-G.)Ry. terms...	...211 203 ...	25th Nov
Sind-Punjab (M.-G)	...211 203 ...	25th Dec
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	224	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	... ... 214 ...	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	225	25th Jan
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.).	229	" "
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	... 233	" "
Broach (M.-G.)	... 261 ... 250	25th Mar
Muttia...... (M. G.)	... 221 ...	Jan-Feb

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Sons' Liverpool friends writing on the 19th October, report on the state of the Cotton Market on their side as follows:—

During the past few days the complexion of the market has undergone some change. The bears have undoubtedly overdone and the New York markets are evidently heavily oversold. Miss Giles has issued a crop estimate of 10,300,000. In reply to a cabled enquiry from us whether she is likely to be near the truth, our Savannah friends cabled us their belief in her estimate, whereas our Waco friends cabled that they expect the crop to be between 10,600,000 and 10,800,000. This is in direct contradiction to the emphatic assertion of a great many people here, and also in New York that the receipts, and come into sight figures up to now indicate a crop considerably in excess of 11,000,000 perhaps 12,000,000. Do comparisons with previous years bear out this assertion? Let us, for instance, go no further back than 1902-3. By the 18th October, that season the port receipts were 1902-3, 1,859,000 against 1905-6, 1823 000, and the "come into sight" to 14th Oct. 1902-3; 2,303 000 against 1905 6; 2,141,000 and yet the 1902-3 crop only yielded 10,758,000 bales on an average nearly 900,000 acres larger than this year's Bureau's. Therefore the movement of the crop up to now cannot be conclusively said to indicate a yield of more than 11 00,000 at the very outside. Moreover we have received cables this morning from various friends in the South, stating that they believe the heavy movement will very shortly fall off. Thus, for instance, our San Antonio, friends cable that stocks in farmer's hands are very small, that they expect receipts fall off rapidly, and that there are signs of exhaustion in South Texas. Our Waco friends cable that they expect receipts to be light next month. We trust that you will have read the letters of which we send you copies on 17th inst. You will notice that the writers of two of those letters estimate the crop at only 10,000,000 we never take extreme views, and steadfastly adhere to our maximum estimate of 11,000,000. In the same very interesting letters you will notice that the present methods of the Bureau are ridiculed. In this connection we may mention that a colleague of ours here received a letter from an old and trusted friend that of a very eminent firm in America the other day stating that the present methods of the Bureau in dealing with statistics were now most highly scientific, and the management highly capable, and that they put all reliance in the Bureau's utterances. Strange to say, our colleague to-day received a cable from the friend in question, saying "I entirely withdraw my statement made in my letter. We ask ourselves, why should he retract what he gave as his deliberate opinion before, and why should he telegraph it? If we were to get less than 11,000,000, we think it would be a serious outlook for the trade, because trade is very good in Lancashire, and that notwithstanding spinners do complain. We are afraid however that our friends the spinners have been a little spoilt; lately there have been huge profits to-day, they are slightly less of course disappointment is the result. A manufacturing friend of ours said to us." Things are bad. I cannot get any new orders over 6d-profit per piece, and I want orders badly my present contracts give me 2 6 per piece profit, 6d. profit per piece seems miserable. Yet for years our friend was only too glad if he could get his 6d, profit? Taking it all round we are coming to the conclusion that we are right in having remained bull, and that sooner or later, our view will be justified of Miss Giles should prove correct which, honestly spoken, we doubt—the prices will go up by leaps and bound but if she exaggerates even then with less than 11,000,000 we shall see much higher prices.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY. THE 8TH NOV.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere and is in large to very large excess of normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are from 5° to 11° in excess of normal in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Deesa and the lowest 53° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Lahore.

Rain.—Madras reports light showers.

Weather is cloudy in the extreme South of the Peninsula, and is slightly favourable for local rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A MISSIONARY & ZAM-BUK.

COMPLETELY CURED HIS ECZEMA OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING!

STRIKING TESTIMONY.

Zam-buk the great herbal healer and skin-cure, continues to receive endorsement from the highest quarters.

The Rev. J. Lazarus; B. A. of the Madras Danish Mission, is the latest important personage to speak out in its praise. He endured the torture of eczema for five years, and Zam-buk alone succeeded in conquering the disease. Writing from Sargon House, Vepery, Madras, Mr. Lazarus, says:—

I feel it my duty to write and inform you that merely two small tins of Zam-buk have completely cured an attack of eczema on my left ankle which worried me with its unbearable itchiness for over five years. The skin is now quite soft and clear, I hope you will accept this unsolicited, but grateful testimony to the efficacy of your remedy. Many able doctors here had utterly failed to help me.

Zam-buk derives its wonderful healing power from certain rare medicinal herbs. For itch, Delhi sores, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, stiffness, and twisted and strained muscles, it is unequalled, and it is likewise invaluable in all forms of eczema, prickly heat, mosquito bites, the bites and stings of all insects and reptiles, sunburn, eczema ulcers, pimples, raw chin after shaving, blackheads, boils, rash, bad legs, piles, aching feet, swollen joints, swollen knees, weak ankles, sore heads, cuts lacerated wounds, scratches bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafing, festering sores, and poisoned wounds rubbed well into the parts affected. Zam-buk will be found to give great relief from the pains of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, tic, etc., Zam-buk is sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, post paid and packed free from the Zam-buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, for Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 per box. The large size contains nearly four times the small.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Zam-Buk will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta. Write address clearly. "Bombay Gazette," 9th Nov. 1905

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LISSENBURG—October 30, at "Sunny Side," Ootacamund, to Mr and Mrs H G Lissenburg, of a daughter

STRAIN—November 3, at No 14, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of J B Strain, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FULFORD—GRUHN—Oct 25, at St John's Church, Peshawar. Arthur T Fulford, Supply and Transport Corps, with Sybil A Gruhn, grand-daughter of Mr C H Wickes, the Pharmacy.

JACKSON—WALSH—November 1, at Deohall, Dibrugarh, Assam, Sydney Odiing Jackson, of Sessa T E, Dibrugarh, Assam second son of Edward Elliot Jackson, of 39, Lancaster Road, Hampstead, to Cecile Margaret Peregrine youngest daughter of the late Nugent Charles Walsh and Mrs Nugent C Walsh, of Dunmow Hill, Fleet, Hampshire.

MACKENZIE—REILLY—October 28, at the Lake Chapel, Naini Tal, by the Rev Father Angelo, O C, James McAuslism Mackenzie, of Messrs Fabrieus & Co., elder son of James Mackenzie Esq, Myrtle Hill Terrace, Cork, Ireland, to Ethel Mary Kathleen, widow of the late R E Reilly, Esq. and eldest daughter of Mr G Hogan, late of the C m t Dept.

DEATHS.

LAFRENAIS—November 2, at Elephant Point, Burma, by drowning, while proceeding by boat to Rangoon on duty, Alister Emile Lafrenais, Government Telegraph Department, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Maurice Lafrenais of Calicut aged 23.

MARTIN—November 4, at Mettupalaiyam, Jane Amelia Martin, widow of the late William Martin, of the Shearoy Hills, aged 77 years.

SMITH—Oct 12, Lieut-Col Maurice H Smith, late Indian Medical Service, son of the late Henry Spencer Smith, F R C S, aged 55.

BAD BLOOD IN HOT CLIMATES

is a danger which should be checked as soon as it appears.

BAD blood causes Boils, Pimples, Coarseness of Skin Scrofula and such like complaints.

The use of CLOVERINE cleanses the system, purifies the blood, and makes it rich and pure. It stimulates the action, and by enabling it to perform its proper functions, makes the skin clear and pure and free from eruptions, adds a brilliancy to the complexion and acts generally as a tonic and a purifier.

Price per bottle Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & CO. LD.,
THE CHEMISTS,
Elphinstone Circle.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 4m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 9-45m., 10-26a, Low water, 3-25m., 2-45a.

Public Holiday, Banks closed.

Arrival in Bombay of H. M. S. Renown with T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, 12 noon.

Landing at Apollo Bunder, 4-15 p.m.

Departure of H. E. Lord Curzon for Upper India, Victoria Terminus, 11-15 p.m. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. Secunder will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 11th Instant instead of on Friday as previously notified.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,163, among them the number of new admissions was 1,047 classified as follows:—Hindoos 845 Mussalmans 191, Parsees 1, other castes 10, total 1,047. The average daily attendance was 102.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours:—

March	Austria	J Nowotny
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Valse	Esmeralda	Bosisio
Selection	Three Little Maids	P A Rubens
Schotische	Bertoline	L Bagnat
Intermezzo	Anona	V Grey
Valse	Spanish Maiden	J Gomez
March	Camp Meeting	Kerry Mills

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court. yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup. Acting Third Presidency, Inspector Patterson charged Kulan Chotankhan, servant to Ibrahim Haji Umer, a book-seller in Bhendi Bazar, with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant of Rs. 1,010 the property of his master. Bringing one handkerchief as a token from his master, the accused obtained from the latter's father Rs. 10. Subsequently he returned, and urging that his master had made several purchases in the shop, and therefore, he wanted more money. induced the father to part with one thousand rupees currency note. as he had no more cash in the house. With this booty in his possession, he started for Jeypore; but as he started by one of the Bombay local trains, he had to get down at Borivli. In the meantime report was made to the Police, who arrested the accused at Borivli, and brought him down to Bombay. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

VISITING COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

The following Press note was issued yesterday:—Government have approved of the appointment of a Visiting Committee at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

The Visiting Committee will consist of three members who will be chosen monthly by the Committee of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association from among the members of that Committee.

Their duties will be to visit the Hospital together at least once a month to note any defects in the arrangements which seem to require improvement, to offer suggestions, to record their opinion of the management, and to mention any statements or complaints volunteered by patients and others which seem to deserve enquiry at the hands of the Physician in charge.

The Committee will receive all attention and assistance from the Physician in charge and the staff of the Hospital at the time of their visits. They must not on their part interfere in any way in the duties of the Physician in charge and of the staff, and professional treatment is entirely outside their cognizance.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. H. E. Dadachanji, Chairman, presiding, when there were present: Sir Balchandra Krishna the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Sassoon J David, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr James McDonald, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Fazelbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

WORKING EXTRA HOURS.

Consideration was given to the following letter of the Commissioner, and it was resolved to grant the required sanction:—

"The Executive Engineer has brought to my notice that some difficulty is experienced in the work of unloading kutchra wagons at Deonar when the full staff is not at work owing to illness, &c., in the event of substitutes not being procurable and he proposes to allow over time wages to those of the staff who are capable and willing to work extra hours. No extra cost will be incurred as the overtime allowance will be met from savings in the wages of the absentees. I approve of the Executive Engineer's suggestion and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to overtime wages at the daily rates being paid to the labourers who actually work extra hours."

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

The Municipal Budget for the year 1906-7 was placed before the meeting and discussion therein was adourned till copies of it were circulated amongst the members.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A STATUTORY ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office in Apollo Street, Sir Hurkrishondas Narotumdas presiding.

The director's report stated:—"Your directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders a short report of the operations of the Company from its commencement up to the 31st October 1905. The Company was duly registered under, The Indian Company's Act on the 11th May 1905. This Meeting of the shareholders has been convened in compliance with the requirements of the Joint Stock Company's Act. Your directors beg to state that all the 1,200 (Twelve Hundred) shares in this Company offered have been subscribed, and that the first all of £100 per share has already been made. Your Directors having decided to re-build the Mill of fire-proof construction, they placed the contract for fire-proofing materials with Messrs. Geo. Service & Co: and Messrs Richardson and Cruddas. The contract for the building work has been placed with Messrs. Currim Peer Mahomad & Co. The contract for the supply of the carding and spinning machinery required, consisting of 28,848 spindles has been placed with Messrs. Asa Lees & Co, Ltd., Oldham. All the directors, except the director ex officio, retire under article 98, but are eligible for re-election under article 104 of the articles of association."

The chairman briefly addressed the meeting on the principle topics mentioned in the report. The report was adopted, and the retiring directors were re-elected. The Proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GOCULDAS CULLIANJEE COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE eleventh annual meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Motichand Devchand presiding.

The director's report stated: "Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual Report and the Audited accounts of the Company, for the year ending 30th June 1905. The total number of bales pressed during the year under Report is 25,031, which is almost the same as that of the previous year. But the work done compares very favourably with other sister press companies. The account of the year under Report shows a profit of Rs. 15,218-0-4, including the balances carried over from the previous year's account. From which profit your Directors have thought it advisable to set aside Rs. 6,000-0-0, to the following Funds to place the Company on a better footing—Reserve fund account Rs. 2,000, Bad debt account Rs. 1,000 Repairs fund account Rs 1,000 Depreciation fund account Rs. 2,000; Total Rs. 6,000-0-0. After deducting this amount, there remains a net balance of Rs. 9,218-0-4 which your Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—To pay a Dividend at the rate of Rs 8 per share which will absorb Rs. 8,000. To pay a bonus of Rs. 300, to the Company's employes, Rs. 300 To carry forward Rs 918 0-4 to the next year's account; Total Rs. 9,218-0-4. The joint working agreement under which all the presses in Bombay were working expired on the 30th June 1905, but you will be glad to know that it has been renewed for a further period of three years. Mr. Sunderjee Devchund retires by rotation, from the Board, but is eligible for re-election. The Company's Building, machinery &c., have been insured for Rs 75,000."

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 8 per share was declared, Mr Sunderjee Devchand was relected a director. Mr. Runchordas Varjivondas Shroff was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 70. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman; and the proceedings terminated.

POSTAL FACILITIES AT KALVADA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kalvada is a thriving village town of agricultural importance in Bulsar Taluka of the Surat District and as such has already secured to itself the boon of a Branch Post Office. This has proved to be a veritable blessing and the whole village town, consisting, as it does, of busy agricultural population of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis is surely very thankful to the Postal authorities in Bombay Presidency for this very good facility for communication conferred upon it since the last year and a half. As is generally the case, with the advent of the Post Office in Kalvada, the postal business, both as regards the number of letters and Money Orders, is daily on the increase. At the time when the village had no branch office to boast of, the number of letters that used to come there through Bulsar Post office which is at a distance of four or five miles from there, per postman and that too not daily but at every alternate day, was very insignificant, never reaching a dozen at a time. But with the establishment of the Branch Post Office, the boon has been so keenly appreciated that the daily average of letters received there comes to a decent figure of forty to fifty, excluding Money Order business which is multiplying incessantly, thus proclaiming the secret of the postal success and the educating effect a post office has on village townsmen. The village school master is of course the postmaster there, and he has a busy time of it in attending to various postal and Money Order functions in addition to his teaching duty.

But this blessing of the Post Office there is still marred by the doubtful prohibition of non-delivery system. This is looked upon as a serious complaint, which I myself have experienced and for the redress of the grievance in a way I write these few lines to you. In absence of the delivery of letters there, the village postmaster is required to be approached daily by the villagers with anxious and enquiring look whether letters pertaining to particular parties have been received or not, and if they fail to do that the letters lie for days together in the Branch office situated half a mile distant from a village. Sometimes the village postmaster as a favour condescends to send letters by young school boys to village homes, but these urchins prone to mischief often-times do disservice and as a fact the letters by them are either lost or miscarried. Now cannot the Post Office authorities whose attention I beg to draw to this complaint see to this matter and make the postal boon on the above village town an unalloyed one, by the employing a postal peon whose services can be very easily had there on a pittance of three or four rupees per month? One delivery per day per a recognised postman to the very doors of villagers would not only gladen the hearts of these simple folks, but would raise the status of the Branch Post Office itself and the Government will in every way be a gainer in proportion to the increased facility the villagers will thus obtain. The Postal authorities are happily known for their strict vigilance and readiness to attend to matters in which the convenience of the public is concerned and I hope, Sir, these humble lines will have due effect in proper quarters and the desideratum be soon supplied. By the way it is a funny fact to note that letters of congratulation sent from Bombay on the occasion of the last Parsi New Year day, were received by the parties addressed at Kalvada six full days after the occasion was over. Yours &c.,

A KALVADA PARSI.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND.

108th Infantry—Lieutenant B. S. J. Mc Murray-Leinster Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, a Candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 13th October.

130th Baluchis.—2nd Lieutenant S. Williams, Welsh Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, a Candidate for the Indian Army, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 11th October.

Staff—Captain H. B. Dyson Royal Scots, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 6th (Poona) Division, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Western Command, has been confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Captain E. R. St. G. Holbrook deceased. Dated 19th September.

Captain R. H. Griffith, 40th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be Instructor in Gunnery at Practice Camps.

Captain C. B. Theckeray, 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, to be Range Officer at Practice Camps.

28th Light Cavalry—Major R F R Formby to be 2nd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded; Major F C Logan-Home, to be pro tem 2nd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded: Major G H Arbuthnot, to be pro tem 2nd Sqadron Commander but to remain seconded; Major F Jollie, to be pro tem 2nd Sqradron Commander: Major E Wintour, to be pro tem 3rd Sqradron Commander Captain H C Oakes, to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commander but to remain seconded; Capain F Adams, to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commader, Captain F Adams to be pro tem 4th Squadron Commander? and Lieutenant J A C Kreyer, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J Vans-Agnew, retired Dated 23rd Augugst.

Lieutenant C C Walker, Double Company Officer, 74th Punjabis is transferred as an Officaiting Squadron Officer pending absorption.

139th Baluchis—Captain C C Murison, I M S, to the officiating medical charge, vice Captain C H S Lincoln, I M S, transferred to the Civil Department, temporarily.

Lieutenant-Colonel T J R A M C D S O, on arrival from England is posted to the 4th (Quetta) Division, and appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital Quetta.

Lieutenant-Colonel I J C Donnet R A M C is transferred from the 4th (Quetta) Division to the Jharsi Brigade, and appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital, Jhansi.

Captain A M Hennell, 32nd Lancers, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Army Signallin, Southern Circle, for the season 1905-1906, vice Captain H G T Costley, 79th Carnatic Infantry relieved.

On return from leave Major E A Edgell R E, is posted to the 4th (Quetta) Division as Garrison Engineer, Quetta District.

On return from the Chatham Course of Instruction Captain R St J Gillespie R E is posted to the 6th (Poona) Division.

On return from leave Lieutenant W Macrae, R E is posted to the Aden Brigade.

Supply and Transport Corps.—The following transfers and postings are ordered:—Lieutenant-Colonel G R C Westropp, due back from leave on 10th November is transferred to Eastern Command. Major R P Jackson, from Mhow to Rawalpindi in connection with the "Pindi Concentration. Captain J S Swan, Officer Commanding Divisional Transport, 5th Division, to be Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, 5th Division, in addition to his own duties. Lieutenant H F E MacMahon, from Jubbulpore to Poona. Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, from Poona to Jubbulpore. Lieutenant J C S Rendall, 104th Wellesley's Rifles, Supply and Transport Officer, 6th Class, on probation, with effect from 8th September. Lieutenant A F Stewart, 88th Infanrry, Supply and Transport Officer. 6th Class, on probation, with effect from 14th September.

Major H E Voyle, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been appointed 2nd-in-Command.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. 10TH HUSSARS.

THE 10th Hussars yesterday, although without several of their best bats, succeeded in defeating the Gymkhana by 37 runs. The wicket played very queerly, especially at the start, and very few of the Gymkhana batsmen could make anything of Sergeant Trumpeter Mitchell's bowling who took seven wickets for 21 runs and fully maintained the reputation he has earned up-country as a bowler. Powell, Harrington and Gillett were the only double figure scorers in the small total of 59. The Hussars, thanks chiefly to Sergt. Mitchell and Captain Kearsey, passed their opponents total winning as stated above. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Wilson, b Mitchell	0
Mr Cheetham, l-b-w Mitchell	4
Mr Powell, c Mitchell, b Burt	19
Mr Vlasto, b Burt	8
Mr Nigel Jones c and b Mitchell	1
Mr Priestley, c Kearsey, b Mitchell	0
Lieut Selby, b Mitchell	0
Mr Harrington, c Mitchell, b Burt	11
Mr Gillett, b Mitchell	10
Lieut Butt, not out	2
Mr Stileman, b Mitchell	0
Extras	4
Total	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mitchell	11	21	3	7
Burt	10	34	3	3

10TH HUSSARS—(MHOW).

Col Kavanagh, b Cheetham	0
Capt Kearsey, c and b Lieut Wilson	19
Lieut Palmes s Priestley, b Cheetham	4
Sergt Th Mitchell, s Priestley, b Stileman	8
Capt Edwards, run out	0
Sergt Mitchell, c Butt, b Gillett	30
Pr Burt, c Stileman, b Lieut Wilson	5
Capt Shearman, c and b Lieut Wilson	0
Capt Mitford, b S Powell	15
Capt Forest, b S Powell	0
Pr Thomset, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	93

THE BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R.	M.	W.
Lieut Wilson	14	35	5	3
H Cheetham	7	19	1	2
C Stileman	4	21	0	1
S Powell	3	12	0	2
Gillett	1	0	—	1

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 9 1905.

1 The Squadron will parade for the Royal Escort to-day. Thursday, the 9th instant, at 3-15 p.m. punctually on the road to the West of the Government Telegraph Offices.

Dress—Review Order, White, Carbines and swords to be carried.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 9 1905

CORPS PARADE—ROYAL SALUTE.

The Corps will parade at the Club Apollo Bunder to-day, Thursday, as follows:—

1st Party at 10-30 a.m.

Remainder at 2 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort to fire the salutes for their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales

Dress—Officers Full Dress (i.e.) Khaki Helmet, galters, belt, cross belts and swords.

Non-Commissioned Officers and men Khaki Helmets and putties.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERNKES NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 9 1905.

1 The Battalion will parade as strong as possible at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 1-30 p.m. to-day, Thursday, 9th instant, for the purpose of lining the streets on the arrival of T R H the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Dress—Drill Order, Bandoliers no putties will be worn.

2 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—

No 6065 Vol B Ferguson; No 6066 Vol D Stephens No 6067 Vol F Vernon; and No 6068 Vol G F Sale.

3 No 5447 Vol J Guidera is transferred from "A" to "C" Company from this date.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

TIME WELL SPENT

is a minute or so spent in requesting us to send you samples of our Pure Wool materials.

Pure Wool is the Friend of Good Health.

If you have never experienced the comforts of Wool wearing, you should try it now.

Pure Wool is the only safe covering, and it is as cool and comfortable as any other material, with the additional advantage of preserving the body from chills. All doctors say so, and what everyone says must be right.

We shall have much pleasure in sending you patterns if you will ask for them.

ADDRESS MANAGER,
DEPT "E."
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS, CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

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THE ROYAL VISIT.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that unless invited to be present on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES in Bombay, on the 9th November, they will NOT BE PERMITTED to approach the APOLLO BUNDER or its Vicinity after 1 P.M.

Holders of White Tickets should approach by Church Gate Street, Esplanade Road and proceed to the Shamiana via Apollo Bander Road.

Holders of Pink Tickets should approach either by Mayo or Queen's Roads and proceed to the Enclosure via Lansdowne Road.

APOLLO BANDER ROAD will be CLOSED at 3-45 P.M. and LANSDOWNE ROAD at 4 P.M.

As the Police cannot undertake to call up carriages after the ceremony is finished, Ticket holders are advised to bring with them a second syce, who will be in a position to locate the spot at which their carriages have been parked, and be in readiness at the enclosure to call them up when required.

Owing to the limited space at the disposal of the Police for parking purposes, ticket holders are requested to alight and re-enter their carriages with the utmost despatch.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 4th November, 1905.

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ESTIMATES FREE.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on the occasion of the LEVEE of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE OF WALES to be held at the SECRETARIAT, on the 10th instant, Carriages of Gentlemen with White Tickets will enter by the North-West Gate of the Secretariat, Carriages of Gentlemen with other Tickets will drive down Fuller Road and put down at entrance to North-East Gate of the Secretariat.

All carriages should approach by Mayo Road. Mayo Road will be closed to carriages going North & South at 9-30. P.M.

Carriages of Gentlemen arriving by the North-West Gate will be parked around the Band Circle. Those of Gentlemen arriving by Fuller Road will be parked along Hornby Road & Rampart Row.

As the Police cannot undertake to call up carriages after the ceremony is finished, except in the case of those entering by North-West Gate Ticket-holders are advised to bring a 2nd syce who will be in a position to locate the spot at which their carriages have been parked & be in readiness at the Entrance Gate to call them up when required.

Owing to the limited space at the disposal of the Police for parking purposes Ticket holders are requested to alight and re-enter their carriages with the utmost despatch.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 8th November, 1905

NOTICE.

(i.) On the occasion of the ARRIVAL at the APOLLO BUNDER of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE of WALES,
(ii.) On the occasion of the Reception at Government House,
(iii.) On the occasions upon which Banquets are given at Government House.

NO MOTOR VEHICLES will be permitted.

On the NIGHT of the ILLUMINATIONS, NO MOTOR VEHICLES and no conveyances drawn by BULLOCKS will be permitted.

NO FOURS-IN-HAND will be permitted at any of the functions during the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 8th November, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1905.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

THE Tariff Commission established by Mr. Chamberlain, nearly two years ago, has just looked back to count the mile-stones it has passed, and sends us a brief narrative of the work it has accomplished. It recalls the fact that it was appointed to examine the fiscal proposals which Mr. Chamberlain has submitted to the country and to report as to their probable effect on present conditions; whether any modifications were desirable, and if so, what should be the nature of such modifications having due regard to the general interests of the community; the best way in which, when there were conflicting interests, those interests could be harmonised and what duties, if any, should be recommended. For the conduct of the inquiry no conditions were laid down, except that it should deal with every trade in the United Kingdom, and that it should be completed with the utmost rapidity, that it should be absolutely impartial and that witnesses and firms should be asked to assist the Commissson irrespective of their views on fiscal reform. The Commission, as selected, represented practically all the trades of the country, together with a large body of manufacturers, merchants and agriculturists, who were added to the various committees to represent more completely the trades or branches of trades which have come successively under review. Over eighteen months' work has been done and, when the report now before us was written, additional evidence had still to be taken on agriculture, engineering ship-building, hardware, the chemical and other industries, but it was not anticipated that this would occupy more than a few weeks. The evidence is stated to be now practically complete and it remains for the Commission to publish the reports on the various trades and give them the widest possible circulation. When that is done the work which Mr. Chamberlain asked the Commission to undertake will be successfully accomplished. Describing the nature of the evidence, the report says: "Since the Commission commenced work in January last year, not only have the official returns of both the United Kingdom and Foreign Governments been made use of, but a vast amount of information has been collected first hand from firms representing all trades. Upwards of 14,000 firms and associations have assisted the Commission by filling up forms and making written statements on the manufacturing industries of the country, while every agricultural district in Great Britain and Ireland is represented by practical farmers and agricultural organisations. The invitation of the Commission to assist the inquiry is believed to have received a far more generous response than any industrial inquiry ever before held in any country, firms often placing at the disposal of the Commission with the utmost readiness highly confidential information as to their trade."

In addition to the bulky reports already issued, others are promised at an early date. Meantime we are offered a number of pamphlets on a variety of subjects dealt with the Commission. One of the most valuable of these is a treatise in the tariff systems of Europe and America. The systems now in operation in those countries are correctly said to be exceedingly diverse in character, no two countries having identically the same system. The differences arise from the fact that the structure and organisation of industry of one country differs from that of another and that the tariff systems adopted have been worked out, not with a view to satisfying any theoretical criteria, but in order to secure certain objects of public policy. Moreover, it is found that the actual system of tariffs adopted by any one country can rarely be understood without reference to other parts of their public policy. Notwithstanding diversity of practice, however, the tariff systems of European countries fall into certain broad divisions. But the system purposed by the Tariff Commission differs from all others. What the Commissioners recommend for England is: (a) A General Tariff, consisting of a low scale of duties for foreign countries which admit British wares on fair terms; (b) A Preferential Tariff, lower than the General Tariff, for those of our Colonies which give adequate preference to British manufactures, and framed with a view to securing freer trade within the British Empire; (c) A Maximum Tariff, consisting of comparatively higher duties, but subject to reduction by negotiation to the level of the General Tariff. The duties recommended are, at the present stage of the inquiry, stated as "ad valorem" rates, but this is without prejudice to the question whether the duties ultimately recommended should be ad valorem or specific. That part of the General Tariff which has so far formed the subject of recommendation, namely, that which has to do with the iron and steel and the cotton industry, provides for the free admission of iron ore, raw cotton and yarns of all descriptions, and for graduated duties, in no case exceeding 10 per cent. "ad valorem" on the various manufactured products. Generally speaking the system proposed is that foresheadowed for Canada. And this would provide a maximum tariff to be applied to countries having a higher hostile tariff against Canada, and the minimum tariff to countries with a low tariff and countries which were disposed to trade with her. The British preference would be retained to apply to the mother country and to such colonies of the Empire as it might be expedient to apply it to.

It will take some effort to understand the maximum and minimum tariff system, so the Secratary of the Commission endeavours to make things plain. He points out that under this system two rates of duty are stated for most of the articles included in the tariff schedule, the maximum rates representing the highest to which duties can be raised, and the minimum the lowest to which they can be reduced by negotiation. Roughly speaking, the maximum rates correspond to the general tariff, but the minimum rates do not necessarily correspond with the conventional tariff; that is, between maximum and minimum rates of duty there may be other conventional rates of duty settled by negotiation. The principal countries with the maximum and minimum tariff system are France, Spain, Russia, Norway, Greece and Brazil. But of these countries it should be noted scarcely any have adhered rigidly to the system as above defined. In the case of France maximum rates may in certain circumstances be increased, and France grants minimum rates to all countries having most-favoured-nation agreements. Moreover, in the case of France the maximum and minimum system has been further modified by convention with Switzerland, Russia and Italy, when certain minimum rates were reduced. Spain, on several occasions, found it necessary to go below the minimum rates. Russia has modified its minimum rates in the case of treaties with Germany and France, and has now a maximum and minimum and conventional schedule. The tariff system also which Russia adopts with regard to Asiatic countries differs from that which she adopts with regard to European countries. Thus, the treaty of 1828 with Persia provides for a uniform duty of 5 per cent. "ad valorem" on goods imported by Russian subjects into Persia, or by Persian subjects into Russia. A similar provision was made by the treaty with Turkey of 1862 for commerce carried on over the Asiatic land frontier. But the trade between Russia and Turkey-in-Europe was regulated by the system described above. Norway began with a general tariff system, but found it necessary to change to the maximum and minimum system. The scheme to be proposed for England, we may take it, is now practically cut and dried and will be fully discussed early next session when, as the "Times" predicted the other day, the dissolution of Parliament may come.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION TROUBLES. It is safe to assume that the increased attention which is being paid by American officials to the increase of the alien population in the United States has, to a large extent, been brought about by the administration of the Chinese Exclusion Act and the feeling that the laws referring to the question are unjust. The same question from another standpoint has been exercising the British Legislative mind lately, but for very different reasons. England has a population large enough for its needs without encouraging indiscriminate immigration, whereas the United States, though greatly over populated in districts, is still calling for more men to till the land and to open up tracts of country which are at present lying idle. The statistics issued show that an ever increasing number of people from almost every country in Europe is flocking to America. The first half of the present year saw an enormous jump in the figures, brought about largely by the Atlantic rate-war, and there would be no reason to be surprised should the figures, which last year were about one million and one hundred thousand, increase a million and a half within three years. The chief anxiety of the United States' officials seems to be exactly that which called for legislation in England. It is the quality of the newer immigration as well as the quantity that is causing enquiries to be made. The last annual report shows that it is the Slavs who hold first place in the rush for the New World, followed in order by the Teutonic, Latin and Celtic. From one half to two-thirds of the total stream is now composed of Russians, Austro-Hungarians, Calabrian Italians and Hebrews (chiefly Russian). Whichever way one looks these immigrants are undesirable. From an educational standpoint they are worse than useless to the country. Their illiteracy is scarcely credible. More than one half of those from Calabria were unable to read and write and, though it was not so bad with the immigrants from other parts of Europe, nevertheless the percentage of illiteracy was very high. One is able to look upon illiteracy as something which can be wiped out in a generation by a properly conducted country, but it has been found that only one-seventh of the Italian immigrants could turn their hands to a craft of any kind.

The only really useful members are the Hebrews whose standard of industrial efficiency is high. Practically the whole of the new population may, therefore, be looked upon as of the labouring class who are unwilling to proceed to the trans-Mississipi and Southern States where there is work for all of them, of a kind they can undertake. It is their stupidity, which makes them horde together in already congested areas, that offers the hardest problem to the officials who have to deal with them. Various plans have been suggested to remedy immigration ills, but restriction on racial lines does not meet with much favour. The most popular method in high quarters is the imposition of a heavy poll tax, but the difficulty is that in a great number of cases it would pay the employer to pay the tax in order to lower the standard of wages by procuring cheap labour from abroad. Another suggestion of far greater value is a strict educational test and this seems to cover far more ground than any racial bar which can possibly be devised. No country in the world is averse to receiving into its citizenship those who will, by reason of their abilities, be of eventual advantage to the country of their adoption, but there is not the slightest reason why either England or America should be turned into the school rooms of Europe and bear burdens which less energetic countries are afraid to take up. In conjunction with the educational test might well be imposed one to restrict immigrants to a suitable physical standard. The American labour market is at the time over-supplied. The present haphazard system of naturalisation needs to be altered. Under this system fraud is easy. What is needed, it is claimed, is that "a uniform naturalisation law should carefully prescribe the form and reading of the document, and, if possible limit the power to confer it upon a few specified courts of high authority." The alien contract law, generally conceded to be an unfortunate piece of legislation, also needs to be attended to. And then remains what, perhaps, may be regarded as the most difficult question of all, how to get rid of the festering crowds of unassimilated aliens that are found in the great cities. It is certain that something will be done and done speedily and it would not be by any means undesirable if the two countries most affected combined forces in building a uniform barrier which would prevent the scum refused by the one finding sanctuary with the other.

FOUR thousand people are invited to be present at the Bandar enclosure to-day. As, no doubt, many of them will start out at a late hour, the result will be that there will be a block and long lines of carriages going at a walk. As the road will only be closed half an hour before the landing, is possible that some people may never reach the enclosure. Ticket-holders are therefore asked to be at the Bandar not later than 2-45 o'clock.

AN important police notice appears in our advertisement columns referring to arrangements for the Levee. It should be carefully studied. Special attention is also drawn to another Police Notice regarding vehicular traffic on the different public occasions and on the night of the illuminations.

IN order to endeavour to carry out the procession this evening by day light the arrival has been arranged to take place a quarter of an hour earlier. Fresh items have been added to the programme for Friday.

PERSECUTION of the Jews in Russia proceeds almost unchecked. The "Times" states that M. de Witte has formed a Cabinet and has prepared a new and more equitable scheme of franchise for the Duma.

LORD CURZON yesterday received an address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Although not sufficiently ill to be prevented from attending he was unable to reply and his speech was read for him by his Private Secretary.

LORD ROBERT CECIL, Lady Cecil, Sir Michael and Lady, and the Misses Hicks-Beach arrived at Colombo on Saturday.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Calcutta for Agra by the Punjab mail on the evening of the 12th instant, and will return by the down mail reaching Howrah on the morning of the 17th.

THE Secretary of State for War has appointed Major F. S. Maude, C.M.G., D.S.O., Coldstream Guards, to be one of his assistant Private Secretaries, vice Major R. J. Marker, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards, who has vacated that appointment on proceeding to India to rejoin Lord Kitchener's Personal Staff.

ONE must read between the lines to understand the Viceroy's reference to the Imperial Service Troops in his address read at Indore to the Native Chiefs assembled there. His remarks evidently imply that such troops are not to come under the control of the Commander-in-Chief in any circumstances save when they are employed on active service. This is a wise decision from a political point of view, as all relations with Native States must necessarily be through the Viceroy as the head of the Foreign Department. So long as British Inspecting Officers are employed the efficiency of Imperial Service units can be ensured; and this is all that is really required.

APPARENTLY the Somali Mullah has been looting the Mijertain camels and sheep pretty freely of late, and he is also said to have made inroads on to the territory of Yusuf Ali of Obbia, so that his operations must have been extending over a wide field. On the other hand, he seems disposed to keep on as friendly terms as possible with both the Italian and British Governments; and has sent a mission to Colonel Swayne requesting the re-opening of trade relations. The "new" Mullah, whose first appearance on the scenes gave rise to considerable apprehensions, is in the British Warsagly country "under observation," and happily does not at present show any inclination to emulate the feats of Mohomed Abdullah.

THE Porte has had to throw a large sop to the Cerberus of French industry. Theoretically, the Turk is as free as another to select his own market, but diplomacy has ways of its own for directing that selection into its own channels. These means of connecting contracts with political disputes and insisting on having all settled together, has enabled France to appropriate a large slice of the new contracts for which the Porte recently invited tenders. These are for heavy ordnance, gunboats, and bridge material for connecting Galata to Stamboul. Altogether, the orders secured for France are of the value of £560,000.

THE absence of a direct heir to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is causing the Dutch Press serious uneasiness. Several leading papers have published articles reviewing the constitutional settlement made in 1887, entailing the throne upon the resigning Queen, and after her upon the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, with eventual successive lapse to the son and two daughters of the latter. As her son, the reigning Grand Duke, has no children, his elder sister, the wife of Prince Henry of Reuss, would come next in the line. There are, however, whispers of another constitutional law, and the possibility is openly discussed of the Netherlands becoming a Republic should the Queen have no children.

THE extent of the development to which the French Army experts have succeeded in carrying wireless telegraphy for military purposes is no longer open to question. Communication had on previous occasions been obtained between Paris and Verdun, but it was so liable to interruption as to be practically useless. Experiments carried on during the past few weeks have now removed all defects, and communication can be maintained unimpaired under all conditions. Henceforward wireless telegraphy will be permanently and regularly used for military purposes between Paris, Verdun, and Chalons. Efforts are now to be directed towards securing communication between Paris and Belfort.

M. FAURE, the winner of the grand prix of the Aero Club of France, has been relating the experiences of his trip, which are scarcely of a kind to inflame the average man with a passion for long-distance ballooning. They may be summed up as twenty-four hours spent at an altitude of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, under high velocity, and in the depths of misery. Most of the time, the aeronauts were drenched to the skin from hail and rain, which was succeeded by frost that converted the very ballast bags into blocks of solid ice, which it would have been murderous to throw out. There were a few magnificent glimpses of the midnight moon, and the Pole star guides the aeronaut as it does the mariner, who, of the two, seems the less exposed to extremity of hardship.

AN OLD LILLYWHITE.

[BY E. W. HORNUNG.]

Timely chance has presented me with a derelict copy of "Lillywhite's Cricketers' Companion for 1867." Between the pale green covers, beloved of one's boy-hood, there is much to fascinate the enthusiast who has managed to preserve a measure of his enthusiasm to the close of the season of 1905. Numbers of old cricketers do not tire of telling us that the game has changed since their time, as though it had changed out of knowledge, as well as for the worse. One does not get that impression from these artless pages of ancient cricket history. It is, on the contrary, a pleasant, surprise to find how little, in its essence, the game has changed in these nine and thirty seasons. The very letter of its laws is in most cases unaltered, whatever may be said of the spirit of their interpretation. The tools of the game, in spite of intermittent agitation, are to all intents exactly what they were in the days of Julius Cæsar the Second and Thomas Hayward the First. It may be that the "plain match bat," without a splice, of the illustrated advertisement, would no longer be found, even in Battersea Park on Saturday afternoon. But rubber handles, buckskin boots, and more wood behind the blade are the only really notable improvements in the cricketers' impedimenta, though, to be sure, he now carries it in a leather bag, instead of a carpet one. And his flannels are far smarter and simpler. Club colours no longer include a "flannel shirt stamped with the Sussex Arms," as in the case of that county, nor yet a "blue stripe down trousers," as in that of Rossall School. It is even to be gathered, from faded photographs in palatial pavilions, that the unlovely billycock (with or without club ribbon) was quite good Victorian form on the field of play. But so, after all, mid were Newgate fringes, in those unable to grow Dundreary whiskers. I know one clean-chinned man of middle age who, in his day, was a public-school wicket-keeper with a beard.

"Turning to individual performances, like the regular writers on the subject, it is scarcely necessary to state who was "top of the averages" as recently as the year 1866. "Grace, W. G., Esq.," had, however, been so short a time before the public that in one place he appears as "W. M." He was not eighteen years of age, when the season opened. But in his fifteen efforts in first-class cricket he scored 640 runs, for an average of 42, being not-out but twice, in the one instance with 224 to his name, for England v. Surrey and in the other with 173, for Gentlemen v. Players of the South. Other well-known names appear, though more modestly, in the tables; one wonders which other is well known to the man on the mound at modern Lord's. Mr. A. Lubbock made 220 for West Kent v. R. E., Mr. C. F. Buller was the only amateur to top the thousand runs in first-class cricket. There were Hearnes and Shaws, Lillywhites and Haywards, a Carpenter, one or two Lytteltons, and all the Walkers, already in the field. The fathers of quite a number of first-class cricketers (and one first-class novelist) of the present day were doing doughty deeds on the "sporting" wickets of 1866. But the very first name in the first-class batting tables is perhaps the very last that the most devoted subject would look to find there: it is recorded that "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales" played two innings for an average of one run.

Mr. C. I. Thornton made his first appearance for Eton against Harrow, and was top scorer on a badly beaten side. What is justly described as "a very unpleasant contretemps" must have enhanced the human interest which still distinguishes that delightful fixture. "It was in this wise; during the innings of Eton, Mr. (E.) Lubbock drove a ball of Mr. Cobden's up the hill, which was impeded in its progress by some spectators, and, according to reliable testimony, it did not pass the ropes—three being the number agreed upon in such an event. Two were run for it, and in attempting a third, the ball being well returned. Mr. Foley's wicket was put down, and Hearne gave him out. To this Mr. Lubbock demurred, and appealed to Shaw, the other umpire, who confirmed the decision. The matter was referred to the Committee, who, of course, supported the umpires; but so great was the uproar and confusion that the ground could not be cleared, and so no further play took place that night. On the Saturday morning, the Harrovians chivalrously offered that Mr. Foley should resume his innings, but the Eton, Captain declined the courtesy." Lillywhite is severe on the powers that were at Eton will and rashly prophetic at their expence. "During the year they had all sorts of practice bowling—Grundy Finley, 'Finy' Wells, money, Sherman, and G. Bennett and the advice of Mr. Mitchel. Eton never have a good eleven until masters, etc., abstain from interfering with the professionals appointed to coach the boys. Mr. Mitchell must have lived to derive a deal of pleasure from these ingenuous strictures.

John Lillywhite, indeed (if John himself it was) had a graphic pen, and not a more ungrammatical than many that have added to the gaiety of cricket-lovers these last four months. "Plays the slows excellent," and was the finest leg-hitter we ever had, combined with splendid defence, might have been written by a modern mercenary of the wicket and the desk. He has not, of course, our wealth of cricket jargon; but even in those ages play could be "topping," an innings "finely manipulated," and the luckless might "bag a brace." One expression beats and bowls me, "Mr. Fellows contributed 15 and 29 by excellent play, and Mr. Voules 18 and 56 (the 'leger')." "Mr. Tritton obtained the 'leger' with 32 and 47." It seems to signify "top score." In my ignorance, I am wondering why.

The "Hints on the Game" mark the flight of seasons more than any record. "In commencing to bowl never practise the high wind-mill-sail delivery; it neither adds grace, effectiveness, nor pleasure to the game; for, possessing only the bumping qualities, it is almost as likely to knock down the batsman as the wicket. The great secret to be obtained is a delivery which will cause the ball to rise about bail-high, and to arrive at this point of excellence practis delivery about the height of the shoulder." What would Mr. Hesketh Prichard say to that? The perfection of the counsel must have been in inverse ratio to that of the wicket; but when exactly did the "high windmill-sail delivery" come in? Certainly H. H. Stephenson (justly characterised in this "Lillywhite" as "one of the cracks") was insisting upon the high delivery, not many years later, at Uppingham; and yet one seems to remember that H. H. kept his own arm low enough, at the nets. "The things called 'lobs' are not deserving of the lightest notice." That, again, was no principle of H. H.'s; he taught his Uppingham elevens to play lobs better than any other schoolboys in the country. The advice to a wicket-keeper has a permanent value. "Do not ask the umpire unless you think the batsman is out; it is not cricket to keep asking the umpire questions." Such hints are not for a season, but for all time. The wicket-keeper is recommended to spare his hands more than is practicable nowadays; he had long-stop behind him, as the diagrams show, even to the despised slow underhands. He must have had a better time; his whole duty was to take his chances; the thankless onus of the byes fell entirely on long-stop, who has a homily to himself. "Do not practise stopping sideways, it is a very bad practise; and by all means keep your temper." Perhaps the elimination of long-stop—the first lesson the Australians taught us—and the enhanced heroism of the wicket-keeper, constitute, after all, the most radical change that has come over the game of cricket in forty years. And yet John Lillywhite himself, in this very "Companion" of his, and in the piping times of foul wickets and dead shooters, "inclined to the opinion that after three palpable chances a man should be 'out'!"

Is the game to-day any better—as a game—than in 1866? It is played under fairer conditions, to a far larger and more stimulating gallery. But these are immaterial details; the best cricket is still often seen on a ruined pitch, and by a mere handful of enthusiasts. Is the fair-weather fun any better than it was in the days, when they wrote ecstatically of "the high average of 28 per wicket!"? At least there was no bowling to leg for a draw, that deplorable necessity of modern times; nor does it appear that public-school and University men made first-class cricket the one occupation of their more mature years, from early May to mid-September. Any serious comparison, however, must be left to the expert, and for choice to the impartial expert, like Mr. Andrew Lang or Major Philip Trevor.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

TRADE SLOWLY REVIVING.

Terrible State of the Jews.

M. DE WITTE'S CABINET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Numbers of shops and banks are re-opening, and ordinary life is being resumed at St. Petersburg, Mosoow, Helsingfors and elsewhere, but there are still terrible scenes in the neighbouring villages of Odessa, where all the Jewish houses have been destroyed, and many hundreds killed, and there are thousands wounded and starving.

The Chief Rabbi in London has received a telegram, from a leading Russian Jew, stating that many Jewish communities have been entirely destroyed, and asking for help.

The Messrs. Rothschilds and others are concerting measures of relief.

A meeting of leading Jews was held at the Rothschilds' this afternoon, when it was decided to appeal for funds, for the relief of the victims in Russia.

LONDON, Nov, 8.

A mass meeting of Jews has been held in New York, at which a Committee was formed for the purpose of relieving the distress of the Russian sufferers irrespective of religion. 56,800 dollars were subscribed on the spot. Telegrams were received from the Jews, in London, Paris and Berlin, offering to participate in an international organisation.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Count de Witte has prepared a new electoral franchise for the Duma increasing the members to 600 including 25 workmen and greatly reducing the property qualification, and widening the suffrage generally.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The "Times" states that Count de Witte has completed his Cabinet as follows :—

Prince Urnssoff, Minister of the Interior.

Prince Eugene Trubetzkoi, Minister for Education.

M. Shipoff, Minister for Agriculture.

M. Nimjachaieff, Minister for Railways.

All these are prominent Liberals.

Mr. J. Shipoff becomes Minister of Finance.

The other portfolios remain unchanged.

An official communique published at St. Petersburg says, it is undesirable that, in some places, the local authorities are hostile to reforms, and encouraged the recent excesses. A judicial investigation is ordered wherever the authorities are suspected.

Four hundred and twelve Jewish victims of the massacres were buried at Odessa, yesterday, in the presence of vast crowds.

The bodies were interred without coffins in trenches holding seventy each.

The scenes at the graveside were piteous.

One hundred and twenty Cossacks under the District Governor, burning villages in a turbulent district inland from Batoum, were surrounded by armed rioters, and had 105 killed, after a desperate resistance of seventeen hours.

LATER.

Despite the general cessation of the strikes in Russia, the Railway Union has issued a significant Circular to the railway men saying they must store their arms and when the decisive moment comes rise as one man and never lay down their arms until victory is complete.

The details of the horrors during the past ten days in the Russian provinces are gradually leaking out and surpass all imagination. It one instance at Minsk where several detachments of of troops poured a crossfire on an unarmed crowd killing and wounding 400 in a few moment.

It appears that fifty thousand troops with guns from the warships landed at Helsingfors on the 3rd instant. The situation became most critical when an imperial manifesto arrived and relieved the tension.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Great Increase of Exports.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The British imports for the ten months ending in October show an increase of eleven millions, and the exports an increase of thirty millions.

THE BANK OF ABYSSINIA.

Over Subscribe in Three Hours.

Subscriptions to the Bank of Abyssinia opened to-day and closed at noon, being over subscribed.

THE NEW ZEALAND FOOT-BALL TEAM.

Another Great Victory.

The New Zealand football team has beaten Oxford by 47 to nil.

Their total score up to the present is 540 against 05.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S MISSION TO JAPAN.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Prince Arthur of Connaught sails on his Mission to Japan in the Mongolia on the 5th January.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lady Florence Dixie, poetess and novelist.

Lady Florence Dixie was a poetess, novelist, writer, explorer and a keen champion of woman's rights. She was born in London on the 24th May 1857, and was the youngest daughter of the 7th Marquis of Queensberry, In 1875, she married Sir Beaumont Dixie, Baronet. Lady Florence travelled extensively and from 1878 to 1879 explored the unknown wastes of Patagonia. From 1880 to 1881 she acted as war correspondent for the "Morning Post" during the Boer War. Owing largely to her advocacy Cetewayo, the captive King of Zululand, was restored to liberty and sent back to Zululand, where he soon afterwards died.

STUDENTS AND THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The recent trouble between the Rev. Duthie, the New Principal of Doveton College, and the students took a rather serious turn yesterday. The students in the College class were informed that no arrangements could be made on their behalf by the Committee, regarding the completion of their courses of study, and they thereupon went to the College, and asked for the usual certificates of transfer. Some question arose between Mr. Anderson, the Principal, and the students, and a struggle ensued. Blows were struck on both sides, and it is understood that an application will be made to-day, at the Police Court for a summons for assault.

The authorities of the Presidency College have had under consideration, the case of a student, who is accused of saying something foolish at one of the recent meetings, as to the duty of Bengali students to forsake the Government Colleges. It appears that matter has formed subject of a consultation between the Principal and the Director of Public Instruction, and that it is in contemplation not to rusticate the offending student, but to impose a fine upon him.

LOYAL MAHOMEDANS.

COMBATING SWADESHISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Calcutta Mahomedan Literary Society have addressed a circular to their community in which on the authority of the Koran, they ask their co-religionists to abstain from joining Swadeshi movement, or any other movement, which weaken their loyalty to their rulers, who have bestowed on them manifold blessings.

THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

In view of the contradictory statements appearing in the press regarding the filling of the office of Public Instruction, on the approaching vacancy, the Council of Anglo-Indian Defence in a letter to the Bengal Government express the hope that if a suitable expert candidate cannot be found in this Province or any other in the country, some effort may be made to procure one from England, where it seems unlikely that any difficulty will be experienced.

IN MEMORY OF INKERMAN.

FESTIVITIES IN THE KING'S OWN REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

To commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman, in which the King's Own Regiment, took part, the 1st Battalion of the Regiment, which is now stationed at Fort William, held a Boxing and wrestling Tournament, which took place in the open air in one of the squares, where a spacious and well-lighted ring was erected. The attendance was very large, and was composed almost entirely of Military. Colonel Carter, Commanding the Battalion, and his officers were all present, and the Regimental Band was in attendance.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Entries for Viceroy's Cup include Dalkeith, Lieutenant Bill, Kitchener, Great Scott, Mallard. Ballaik, Pure Gold, Killeevan Cherson, Applause, Amplify, Acetine, Contest, Long Tom and Sacristan II.

For the Prince's Cup Mr. Farquharson sends Prince Lyon, Dalkeith and Master Charlie. Kour Sahib, Shamrock, Lieut Bill and Regis, Apcar, Great Scot, Mallard and Ballark.

No less than five from Mr. Galstaun viz : Pure Gold, Killeevan, Hoop Iron, Our State, and Dirty Boy. Mr. Dass sends Trencherman and Insurrection, Mr. Timol, Chereon and Applause, Dr. Hart, Long Tom, Acetone, and Munderab, and in separate interests Amplify, Rapid Pilgrim, Sacristan Nightingal, Testwood and Kitchener. In all fourteen owners are represented.

PICKETING STRIKERS IMPRISONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

The two ex-conductors on the Calcutta tramway, charged with wrongful restraint, and criminal intimidation and assault on the 15th October, were, yesterday, convicted and sentenced, to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

MAGISTRATE'S CURIOUS JUDGMENT.

"ACQUITTAL IMPOSSIBLE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 7.

Judgment was given yesterday by the Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow in the charge of assault preferred by Monsieur Basine against Private Bates, of the Garrison Military Police.

The Magistrate said that he disbelieved the story of the complainant, and held that he had made proposals to the soldier, and had been assaulted in return.

The Magistrate further marked his sense of the magnitude of the offence by fining Bates the sum of one anna, as the section under which he was charged did not admit of an acquittal.

RUSTICITY has lost the sentiment of the pastoral, if it ever existed outside the poet's imagination, but still retains a good deal of broad humour. For sheer hilarity it may be doubted whether a scene recently witnessed at Zofingen, in the Swiss canton Argau, has ever been excelled. One of the farmers of the district has a hen that has laid this season her one thousandth egg, and the record was one which the village felt itself bound to celebrate. The houses were beflagged, as if for a Royal Visit ; neighbouring villages were invited, the united populations marched in procession with bands to the farmstead of this remarkable rooster, and there half drowned themselves in flowing bowls of small beer, while speeches and poems to the fame of the feathered heroine of the day were declaimed in public, A memorable day.

THE VICEROY AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

INDISPOSITION OF LORD CURZON.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong read the address of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to his Excellency the Viceroy at Government House, Malabar Hill, yesterday. The Reception Hall was quite full, every available seat being occupied. Punctually at the appointed time, the attendant officer heralded the arrival of his Excellency the Viceroy. The Viceroy did not appear to be in the best of health, though he carried himself bravely. His Excellency had intended to deliver a speech in reply to the Chamber of Commerce's address, but as owing to a temporary throat affection, he could not speak without inconvenience, His Excellency had written out his speech which his Private Secretary, Mr. Nathan, read out at his Excellency's behest.

Her Excellency Lady Curzon entered the reception Hall, a little while after Lord Curzon, smiling while she sat down on a chair, which was procured by an orderly officer and placed in the last row. Her Excellency shewed her appreciation, while the address was being read, of the well-merited praise attributed to the Viceroy by lightly clapping her hands, when the assembly applauded. H. E. Lady Curzon seemed apprehensive about his Excellency's indisposition, and immediately after the reading of the speech the Viceroy left the Hall. Her Excellency joined him.

Those present were :—Committee ; The Hon' Mr C H Armstrong, (Chairman) Mr H E E Procter, (Deputy Chairman) Mr F W Bickel, Mr J Fairlaugh, Mr W E Crum, Mr George, Miller, Mr F T Rickards, Mr Frank Ritchie, Mr A Zygouras, members Mr Henry Kreis, of Messrs E Spinner and Co, Mr E C Wright, of Messrs. Wallace and Co, Mr J S Wardlaw Milne, of Messrs Turner Morrison and Co, Mr Alex M Tod, of the New Zealand Insurance Co, Mr Wm Kidston Glen, and Mr. W Douglas Hall of Messrs Latham Abercrombie and Co, Mr Lalji, Naronji, and Mr Ramrao Anandrao Vinayecka, of Messrs Moljee Jaitha and Co, Mr E Scarpa, of the Austrian Lloyd's S N Co, Mr Kodama, of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd, Mr Sassoon J David, and Mr D S Shellim, of Messrs Sassoon J David, Co, Mr Herbert R Greaves of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co, Mr L G Fraser, (Editor "Times of India"), Messrs Bennett, Coleman and Co, Mr H F Wagstaff, of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co, Ltd, Mr J Humphrey (junior of Messrs Latham and Co,) Mr Thos Sharples of Messrs Steiners Ltd, Mr W F Hamilton, and Mr Mahomed Yusuf of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co, Mr N S Glazebrook, of Messrs Glazebrook Tejpal and Co, Mr J H Robinson, of Messrs Thos Cook and Son, Mr R G Monteath, of the British India Steam Navigation Co, Ltd, Mr O S Mawson, of Messrs Blackie and Son, Ltd, Mr R H S Isaacs, and Mr D J Isaacs, of Messrs E D Sassoon and Co, Mr T Kusumoto, of the Nipon Yusen Kaisha, Mr F N Giles, of Messrs Charles Phillimore and Co, Ltd, Mr O Milward Bason, of Messrs. Samuel Fitze and Co., Mr J Begbie, of the Bank of Bombay, Mr C Vernon, of Messrs Farbenfabrican Bayer and Co, Ltd, Mr S M Moses, of Messrs David Sassoon and Co, Mr A F Ferguson, of Messrs A F Ferguson and Co, Mr Callianjee Amerchand, and Mr Jivandas Pitamber, of Messrs Chugondas and Co, Mr H Tessmann and Mr M Rommel, of Messrs A Blascheck and C, Col H D Olivier R E Agent of the B B and C I Railway, Mr B H J Rustomjee, and Mr D H J Rustomjee, of Messrs H J Rustomjee and Co, Mr Percy Clare and Mr Alec E Baird, of Messrs Kahn and Kahn, Mr F T Rickards Dy Agent of the G I P Railway, Mr R A Willis, of Messrs Marsland Price and Co, Mr A D Shanks, the Vacuum Oil Co, Mr A H Hamond and Mr H Cheetham, of Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co, Mr L B Ker, of Messrs Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co, Mr Vernon B F Bayley, of Messrs Crawford Brown and Co, Mr T W Cuffe of Messrs King King and Co, Mr Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, of the Firm of Mr Ahmedbhoy Hubibhdy, Mr John Pollard, of Messrs Fleming Shaw and Co, Mr C H B Forbes, of Messrs C H B Forbes and Co, Mr H A H Payne, of Messrs Payne and Co, Mr J A Grant, of Messrs Gaddum and Co, Staff, Mr J B Leslie Rogers, Secretary and Mr Chas John Michael, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

ADDRESS BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following is the text of the address of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to His Excellency the Right Honourable George Nathaniel Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Baron Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please your Excellency,—On the eve of your departure for Europe we, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, desire most respectfully to approach you with an expression of our appreciation of the distinguished services, you have rendered to this country during the years you have, with conspicuous ability, discharged the arduous and responsible duties of Viceroy and Governor-General.

Coming to this high position with a great reputation as a statesman and a traveller in eastern lands, you have added to your fame by the energy and forethought with which you have directed India's foreign affairs, and we rejoice to think, that not only beyond our northern frontiers, but in the Persian Gulf, our rightful position has been asserted our influence extended.

Whilst thus maintaining our territorial position, your Excellency has not been unmindful of our internal well-being and requirements, and for the very great interest you have shown in our commercial and industrial life we desire particularly to thank you. We feel that during your Excellency's Viceroyalty in India has taken a decided step forward in all that concerns her agriculture and her trade, The barrier, that seems some years ago to divide Government from commerce, has been completely broken down and relations are now on the most satisfactory footing, each being anxious to do all that is possible to develop the resources of the country. We acknowledge with gratitude your cordial reception of the delegates, assembled in Calcutta early this year, at the first meeting of the Indian and Ceylon Chambers of Commerce; and it is a matter for congratulation that so many of the questions then discussed have received the close attention of Government. and that much good is likely to result from the deliberations of that Conference, in which high officials of Government took great interest. Your speech to the delegates will long be remembered as evidence of a keen desire to help commerce and industry in every branch ; and the fiscal controversy now proceeding at home, on the issue of which so much depends, we recognise that India's right to the most careful consideration may be safely left in your Excellency's hands, and that you will ever remember the magnitude and the great importance of our export trade with foreign countries.

We have also to thank your Excellency for your efforts to improve railway administration in this country. As the result of an exhaustive enquiry, instituted in the early days of your administration, you were led to the conclusion that a small Committee of Railway exports, with considerable powers of administration, would be advantageous ; and in the Board that has lately been appointed we are confident that a step has been taken in the right direction, and that time will fully prove the wisdom of the course that has been adopted.

The great interest you have taken in agricultural development must lead, we are sure, to the best results, if the work you have inaugurated be continued with energy. That there is much to be done in this direction in many parts of the country has been clearly shown, and in probably every district there are many outside the ranks of Government who are not only willing but anxious to advance this very important work.

During your Excellency's term of office the rate for telegrams to Europe has twice been reduced, and it now stands at just half what it was three years ago. Knowing the close attention your Excellency gave to this matter, we desire to express our acknowledgments for this great boon to the commercial community, as also for increased postal facilities in the country and for improvements in the inland telegraphic service,

The new Department for Industry and Commerce is very welcome to the commercial community, who fully appreciate the great advantages a Department so beneficial and ably administered must confer on the country. Your Excellency's administration will long be remembered for the active interest you have taken in all that concerns internal affairs and for the confidence you have inspired in every branch of commercial life. None know better than those engaged in commerce the great worth of a Viceroy whose sole aim is to benefit the people under his care, to husband the resources of the country, and by reductions of taxation and the outlay of capital in such directions as may be needed, to add to the wealth of the community.

Favoured by prosperous Budgets, your Excellency has been able to reduce taxation and thereby lighten the burdens of the people ; and we are glad to think that our currency is now on a sound basis, and that our reserves of gold which have steadily accumulated in recent years are likely to increase still further, thereby adding to the strength of our financial position.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE ROYAL VISIT.

CONCLUDING ARRANGEMENTS.

THE RAWALPINDI MANŒUVRES.

PROCESSION TO START EARLIER.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday evening dated to-day :—

It is requested that all gentlemen will be in their places early this afternoon. Subject to his Royal Highness's commands an endeavour will be made to carry through the programme a quarter of an hour in advance of advertised times so as to allow as much daylight as possible for the progress through the City.

A great number of requests have been received that during the drive of the 10th Their Royal Highnesses' carriage should stop in order to allow communities or societies of members of communities to present flowers. It has been quite impossible to meet all the loyal requests of individuals, but the following has been arranged under the commands of His Royal Highness to do what is possible to meet the wishes of the various communities :—

(1) to stop the carriage at Chowpatty—corner of French Road—where the Hindu community will present bouquets ; this is the point nearest the Babulnath Temple.

(2) at Wadia's Agiari in Girgaum Road, where the Parsi community will present their offering.

(3) opposite the Juma Musjid in Shaik Memon Street, where the Sunni Mahomedans will present their offering.

(4) at Musjid Bandar Road near the Mumbadevi Temple, where the Jains and Hindus who reside on that side of the Island will present their offering and

(5) at Graham's Naka on Chinch Bandar Road, where the Shiah Mahomedans present their offering.

Bouquets only will be offered.

As two of these halts occur before the cortege reaches the new Princess Street, the Royal cortege will leave Government House at 4 p.m. instead of 4-30 p.m. as notified.

MILITARY DRESS NOTICE.

On all occasions by day when T. R. H. are received in State or when Guards of Honour are furnished all officers attending will wear Review Order, summer clothing.

Cloth mess dress will be worn on all occasions when mess dress is ordered.

Mess Dress will be worn at the dinner and reception at Government House on the 11th instant and at the Byculla Club Ball.

Dress—Duties under arms.

Review order (summer clothing) will be worn on all occasions except in the case of the 33rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry and Imperial service Cavalry when furnishing escorts and the Guard of Honour furnished at the Secretariat for the Levee who will wear Review Order, cloth.

LEVEE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In continuation of Brigade Order No. 1412, dated 10th October 1905, the following orders are published. (1) All Officers of the Garrison permitted to attend the Levee will assemble at the North entrance of the Secretariat at 9-30 p.m., on Friday, the 10th of November 1905, in accordance with this Office Circular which will be issued to all concerned.

Dress—Levee Dress.—The 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, will furnish a guard of honour with Band and King's Colour under the Command of a Captain with two Subalterns to parade at 9 30 p. m., in front of the Secretariat to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Band will play the first six bars of the National Anthem on His Royal Highness's arrival and departure, and a selection of music, while the presentations are being made to His Royal Highness. Dress—Review Order—Winter Clothing. Six Non-Commissioned Officers and fourteen men will be detailed by the Officer, Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery to keep the barriers, which are erected in the Ante Room of the Secretariat, they should report to an Officer of the Brigade Staff by 9-15 p. m. Dress—Review Order—Winter Clothing.

H. H. SIR AGA KHAN AND JAIL ROAD.

A big arch is erected by Jaffer Cassum Mussa, Estate-Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan G. C. I. E., on the Bhindi Bazar Road decorated with flags of variegated colors. On the arch is hung a cloth board, on the one side of which is written "Long Live Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and the Princess of Wales. Blessings from H. H. Sir Aga-Khan's G. C. I. E's Jail Road Khoja Tenants" and on the other side "Long Lives are wished to their Imperial Majesties the King Edward VII and the Queen Alexandra." Each of the pillars supporting the arch bears large photos of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales embroidered with silken cloth. Another arch is erected on the gate of H. H. Sir Aga Khan's Compound facing the Bhindi Bazar Road, bearing a looking glass board of Welcome and decorated with flags. The arches and photos and add very much to the beauty of the Bhindi Bazar Road.

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTUGUESE CRUISER ST. GABRIEL.

THE Portuguese cruiser St. Gabriel, under the Command of Captain J. A. F. Pereira de Mello, with Captain A. Aleves Branco, Commanding the Indian Squadron, and his A.-D.-C. Lieut. Pedroso de Lima, on board, arrived in harbour at 9-30 a.m., yesterday from Lourenco Marques, which port she left on the 16th October, and called at Mozambique and Marmagoa. She has come to Bombay for the express purpose of representing his Majesty Dom Carlos the King of Portugal at the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay. On entering the port she fired a salute of 21 guns which compliment was returned from the Colaba North Battery by firing a similar number of guns. On dropping the anchor in the port, she fired another salute to the Admiral's flag, which was returned by the flagship by firing aequal number of guns. Captain Alves Branco visited his Excellency the Rear Admiral Poe, Naval Commander-in-Chief, at 11 a.m.; on his leaving the vessel a salute of 11 guns was fired. At 12 noon, his Excellency Rear Admiral Poe, returned the visit. A salute of 15 guns was fired by St. Gabriel, in his honour on his leaving the ship. The St. Gabriel was built in Havre in May 1898. She is of steel sheathed and coppered. She has two screws, one funnel and three masts. Her dimensions are 246 feet in length, 35 feet 4 inches beam, and 14 feet 3 inches in mean draught. Her displacement is 1,800 tons, 3,000 horse power and 15 knots an hour in speed. She has coal capacity of 500 tons. Her engines are 2 sets 3 expansions, boilers Normand and Sigaudy. She has a complement of 17 officers and 240 crew on board.

Flag Lieut. Jose Alfonso Valentim Petrozo Lima; Lieutenants Emilio Gagean, Eduardo Maria Soares, Fausto Arthur de Brito de Abreu, and Raul Alveres da Silva; Midshipmen Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho Dias, David d'Albuquerque Rocha, and Alvaro Cardozo de Mello Machado; Doctor Antonio Agusto Fernandes. Chief Engineer Francisco Antonio de Sequeira, 2nd Engineer Antonio Vieira; and Pay Master Henrique de Costa Gomes.

HONOURS (NATIVE CHIEFS).

The 121st Pioneers will furnish a Guard of 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men, in relief of 113th Infantry, on the residence of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal (Middle Bungalow, Jeraj Garden, Warden Road) from Thursday, the 9th instant, inclusive.

The 104th Rifles will furnish a Guard of 1 N.-C.O. and 6 men in relief of 113th Infantry, on the residence of His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla (Rupji Modi's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road) from Thursday, the 9th instant, inclusive.

THE MANŒUVRES AT RAWALPINDI.

FULL ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

The force which is being assembed for the Rawalpindi Manœuvres will consist of between forty and fifty thousand men, and the operations are to be conducted upon the most complete scale, the conditions of actual warfare being observed as far as practicable.

The composition of troops and staffs to take part is published in India Army Orders, and is as follows :—

Lord Kitchener is to be Director of the of the Manœuvres with Sir Bindon Blood as Deputy.

Sir A. Hunter commands the Northern Force and Major-General Collins is Chief Umpire.

Major-General Sir E. I. Elliot commands the 1st Cavalry Brigade, Colonel F. S. Garrett the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Sir E. G. Barrow the 1st Infantry Division, Major-General Des Vœux the 1st Infantry Brigade, Brigadier-General Sir J. Wilcocks the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Colonel F. J. Aylmer the 3rd Infantry Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel C. T. Robinson the Divisional Troops, Major-General F. W. Kitchener the 3rd Infantry Division, Colonel Du G. Gray the 7th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier-General H. A. Abott the 8th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier-General J. A. Pollock the 9th Infantry Brigade, Major-General Clements, the 10th Infantry Brigade, and Lieut-Colonel H. B. Boradaile the Divisional Troops.

Sir A. Gaselee commands the Southern Force with Major-General Henry as Chief Umpire and the following commanders : Major-General Haig, commanding 2nd Cavalry Brigade, Brigadier-General B. T. Mahon the 4th Cavalry Brigade, Major-General Wodehouse the 2nd Infantry Division, Colonel C. W. Park the 4th Infantry Brigade, Colonel H. B. Watkin the 5th Infantry Brigade, Major-General Woon the 6th Infantry Brigade, Brevet-Colonel A.F. Hogge the Divisional Troops, Major-General Sir O'Moore Creagh the 4th Infantry Division, Colonel C. A. Anderson the 11th Infantry Brigade. Major-General A. G. F. Browne the 12th Infantry Brigade, and Colonel C. H. Hayes the troops of the 4th Division.

The troops taking part are as follow:

NORTHERN FORCE.

1st Cavalry Brigade—"I" Battery, R. H. A. 22nd Cavalry and the Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

2nd Cavalry Brigade—"I" Batrery, R. H. A., 12th Langers, 8th Cavalry and 9th Hodson's Horse.

1st Infantry Brigade—1st Seaforths, 2nd Gordons 36th Sikhs and 38th Dogras.

2nd Infantry Brigade—1st Cameronians, 35th Sikhs, 45th Sikhs and 54th Sikhs.

3rd Infantry Brigade—52nd Sikhs, 53rd Sikhs and 59th Scinde Rifles.

7th Infantry Brigade—1st Northamptons, 20th Infantry, 21st Punjabis and 40th Pathans.

8th Infantry Brigade—1st Dorsets, 14th Sikhs, 15th Sekhs and 19th Punjabis.

9th Infantry Brigade—2-1st Gurkhas, 1-4th Gurkhas, 2-4th Gurkhas and 7th Gurkhas.

10 Infantry Brigade—1st Royal Sussex, 1st Gloucester, 1st Wiltshires and 2nd North Staffords.

Divisional Troops—39th and 45th Brigades, R. F. A., 1st Ammunition Column, 16th Cavalry, 25th Cavalry, No. 4 Company 18th Sappers one Company Sappers from the Eastern Command, 4th Rajputs and 34th Sikhs.

Corps Troops—24th Hazara Mountain Battery, 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery, 28th Mountain Battery and 2 Companies Mounted Infantry.

SOUTHERN FORCE.

3rd Cavalry Brigade—"J." Battery, R. H. A., 9th Lancers, 7th Lancers and 11th Probyn's Horse.

4th Cavalry Brigade—"F" Battery, R. H. A., 3rd Hussars, 14th Lancers and 15th Lancers.

4th Infantry Brigade—1st Queen's, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers and 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

5th Infantry Brigade—25th Punjabis, 30th Punjabis, 56th Infantry and 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

6th Infantry Brigade, 1-5th Gurkhas, 2-6 Gurkhas, 1-6th Gurkhas and 2-6th Gurkhas.

11th Infantry Brigade—22nd, 26th and 29th Punjabis and 55th Coke's Rifles.

12th Infantry Brigade—2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1st Royal Irish Rifles and 1st and 2nd Battalions, 2nd Gurkhas.

Divisional Troops—Nos. 7, 74, and 104 Companies, R. G. A., 21st, 22nd and 27th Mountain Batteries, Balloon Section Sappers and Telephone Section.

No. 2 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, will remain at Rawalpindi on the conclusion of the manœuvres, replacing No. 1 Company, which will move to Roorki.

THE ROYAL VISIT FUND.

The following is the further list of subscriptions collected and promised in reference to the above Fund in Bombay :—

H H The Raja Sahab of Mudhol, Mr Hurmukhrai Amulackchand Govindram and Mr R Owen, each Rs 500, Mr Keshowjee Eshar Rs 300, Messrs Ebrahim Nooroodin and Co and Messrs Bradbury Brady and Co, each Rs 250, Mr F F Gordon, Rs 200, Mr E A Currim, Rs 125, Mr Tyebally Ismailjee Esoofbhoy, Rs 101, Mr Premchand Roychand, Mr Anandjee Nanjee, Mr Bundally Esmail, Mr Oosman Jamal, Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Dr Eruchshaw Jamshedjee Hakim, Mr H Ismail Hassum and Mr Naorojee M Dumasia, each Rs 100, Mr Heptoola Esufally Hyderally Casamjee, Rs 75, Mr Ludhabhoy Ebrahim and Mr Shiwabaymal Shiwdayal, each Rs 51, Messrs K M Heeramneck and Co, Mr P Glynn Messent, Mr Suratally Mamoojee, Mr P M Murzban, Mr and Mrs N M Patell, Messrs Symons Bros, Col Callie, Barry I M S, Mr Abdul Hoosein Abdul Karim, Mr Taherally Esufally, Khan Bahadur Abdulrehman, Kadvani, Mr S N Pandit, Mr Abdul Razak Bin Curtas and Salemahomed Hajee Ahmed Nurani, each Rs 30, Mr M B Tyabji I C S, Rs 25, Mr Ameeroodin Tyabjee, Rs 31, Mr Vallee Mahomed Peermahomed, Mr Thomas Baptist and Mr Hajee Ismail Hajee Allana Valdana, each Rs 30, Mr Amirchand, Paoalal, Mr Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Abdul Suttar Shah, Mr Hajee Janmahomed Hajee Mahomed Jakeria, Mr Mr Manajee Rajoojee, Mr Jejeebhoy Pestonjee Nicholson, Mr and Mrs P N Patell and Mr and Mrs Rustomjee Furdoonje, each Rs 25, Mr J V DeSouza, and Mr Hajee Sale Mahomed Hajee Usman, each Rs 20, Dr H M Masani, Rs 25, Mr Anandrao Narayen Dabholker, Rs 20, Mr Mangaldas Nagindas Motiwala, Mr Teju Kaya, (2nd contribution), Rao Bahadur Dhondibha Hanmanrao Barde, (2nd contribution), Mr Karamally Peerbhoy Hajee and Messrs Rahimtoola Soonderjee and Co and Mr Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, each Rs 25, Mr Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Kerawala Rs 20, Mr Goculbhai Moolchand, Mr Hajee Esmail Haroon Nakhoda and Mr Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Haroon Nakhoda, each Rs 25 Mr Vinayek Sadanand Joshi, Rs. 2, Mr Dinshaw Sorabjee Mody, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and Mr F D Leao, each Rs 25, Mr Sagurmal Fouzdar, Mr Balabux Soondarmul Fouzdar, Mr Soondarmal Fouzdar, Mr Harmukhrai Fouzdar, Mr Bazonji Cawasjee Jassawala, Mr Shiavaxa Sorabjee Dastur Camdin, Dr D A Thurkad, M B, Messrs B Spencer and Co, Mr Fateballi Shaikmahomed, Mr Jamsetjee Russomjee Billimoria of Colombo, Mr Saknaram Waman Ranade of Poona, Dr F B Bisni, Mr Mooljee Naron, Dr Rajabally V Patell L M & S, Mr D F D Olivlera and Mr Hajee Shaik Hajee Ebrahim Nurani, each Rs 15 Mr Rampartab Chamadia, Mr R P Masani and Mr Dayal Mowjee Kallianjee, each Rs 10, Messrs Sorabjee and Jamshedjee Khan, Rs 15, Mr Ardeshir E Dalal, Mr Kaikhosru C Moolan Feroza, Mr S M Isfahani, Mr Syed Nisar Husen Khan Saheb, Mr Devji Odhavji Chothani, Mr Apajee Khanderao, Mr Pestonjee Manockjee Poonjiani, Mr Alladin Goolam Hoosen Chapkhanawala, Mr Dadabhai K Katli Mr Joombhai Janmahomed and M F each Rs 10 Mr Itcharam, S Desai, Rs 11, Mr D G Padhye, Mr Rustomjee Jamsetjee Goda Dastur Udwarwala, Mr Esmail Hajee Yoosuf Ahmedabadi, Mr N J Mody, Mr N A D Sylva, Mr L B B Abreo, Mr L B D'Souza, Mr B D D'Mello, Mr Peter A Baptist, Sums below Rs. Ten.—Rs 10, Amount previously acknowledged Rs 4,37,191-5-9. Total Rupees 4,42 796 5-9.

ACCORDING to a Copenhagen correspondent of the "Pioneer" Lord Curzon has promised to give Sven Hedin an Indian escort to Tibet and the assistance of Indian Pundits in scientific observations, a promise which, it is hoped, will be fulfilled by Lord Curzon's successor, Lord Minto.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A Curious Commission.

PROFESSIONAL SOCIALISTS.

A COMING DRAMATIST.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

IT has rained without intermission throughout Thursday. No wonder the courage of the Boulevards is at a low ebb. There is really so little to cheer the heart of man at this moment. In the world of politics is that curious hush that precedes the storm—the hurricane that will break, when Parliament gets itself together. It has been said that the good Councillors of Paris were astonished at the solemnity and decorum of the debates at Spring Gardens, no one is ever astonished, for the same reason, here. There is always electricity about in the gilded chambers of the Hotel de Ville, or in the sombre-precincts of the Palais Bourbon. But the electricity is not on hand to-day, and the Parisian is sad. Moreover, he is a little annoyed. There is a slight blot on the escatcheon of the "Ville-Lumiere." Six members of the Council stayed away from Buckingham Palace. It is clearly their right to hold what views they please on the subject of kingship, it is hardly their right to offend their hosts by not fulfilling the programme when it would, have been so easy to have refrained from accepting the invitation at all. This, is not my argument, but that of every Parisian. It finds expression in the papers. In short, Paris is annoyed that its reputations for manners should seem to have been compromised. It is a duty one owes to this city to state it.

A curious commission is now sitting at the Ministry of War. It is to decide what kind of bed is to be provided for the soldiers of the French army. So far, the soldier's bed has been a mattress laid upon boards or else canvas stretched on boards like a particularly hard hammock. The fatherly M. Berteaux, whose policy is to kill anti-militarism by kindness, purposes to give the soldier a spring under his mattress. But what kind of spring? And when that spring is chosen, what kind of mattress will best go on the top of it? These be complicated questions, and a commission whose work is being recorded in the "Journal Official" was the least important body that could hope to answer them. M. Berteaux's policy has been called "Governing the army by circulars." The circulars in which M. Berteaux defines the exact form of benevolence with which officers are to treat their men are ridiculed in all the newspapers which happen to be opposed to the Government. But M. Berteaux is quite right ; indeed, from the point of view of a man, who has always preached an advanced social policy, he could logically—to put it on no higher grounds—do nothing else. His circulars, however, do not deal only in benevolence. They also lay down the manner in which officers should lecture their men. So long as M. Berteaux is at the Ministry War, the officer will be required to treat his men not only as sentient, but as intelligent, creatures. The officer must explain things to them. He must provide for them the conferences or lectures which are so popular in French life. Some of the newspapers think lectures to soldiers even more ridiculous than benevolence. But again M. Berteaux must be right, for if the methods of the army in the field are to be changed, as General Brugere told us before the recent grand manœuvres, it is necessary to equip the soldier with something to replace that which he will lose. If the old close formation in the field is to go, the soldier will lose the old sense of support which he has had from immemorial times by the very fact of standing shoulder to shoulder with his fellows. To compensate for that loss he must be provided with enough reasoning power to tell himself that it is better, if not safer to go forwards than to go backwards. He must also have enough reasoning power to meet the exigencies—sudden isolation and the consequent lack of control, for example—which modern was imposes. M. Berteaux's idea is that the soldier should have enough explained to him in all cases by his officers to have a fairly good chance, instead of a very bad one, of doing something sensible, instead of something outrageously foolish, when he is not for the moment receiving orders. Surely M. Berteaux is on the right track, and the papers which demand that soldiers should be "drilled and taught to march and shoot," instead of being "lectured," are hopelessly short-sighted and muddled.

For eighteen years the hairdressers' assistants of Paris have been demanding one day's rest in the week as a right, and they have not got it yet. These unimaginative days are even depriving them of the eighteenth-century consolation that they belong to an artistic profession, in which the coiffeur is distinguished from the barbier, and the barbier from the perruquier. But the hairdressers who are again proclaiming their rights no doubt will have to wait for the advance of the whole movement for "le repos hebdomadaire." France has no desire to give up what Englishmen call a Continental Sunday, but the argument that one day of rest out of every seven is a vital social necessity, even if it has not been taken by the Church of all ages bodily from the Mosaic code, is sure to win in the end. Perhaps one may be allowed to venture on the prophecy that, some day the Sunday of all Europe and the Sunday of Great Britain will be almost exactly alike. If in England the growing complication of life will make it increasingly difficult to allow the general stoppage of work and traffic and amusement to which our fathers were accustomed. Frenchmen and other Continental peoples will discover that unrelieved work is economically bad, as well as socially intolerable. Thus the two kinds of Sunday will approximate to one another. Underneath there will be the reality of the principle that if a man works on Sunday he is enjoying his Sunday on another day. Already some of the shops in certain parts of Paris have banded themselves together to close early on Tuesday.

Socialism takes strange forms. It is apt to be incongruous. Here, for instance, is Professor Herve, famous for his views on patriotism and the military spirit, swearing an oath to observe the usages of the bar, on being admitted a barrister. He has abandoned teaching to embrace the law. But is it not curious that a man of his principles, which border upon Anarchy, should wish to ally himself with a profession that is nothing if not traditional and bound down by the most rigorous code? It by no means follows, however, that the ex-Professor will be admitted to practice. He has to be accepted by the Council of the Order of Advocates, and they are sticklers for the conventions. All sorts of inquiries are set on foot regarding the candidates before they are admitted to the society of their confreres. They are not allowed to trade ; neither are they permitted, amongst other stipulations, to occupy furnished lodgings! It is not considered the thing for a gentleman of the law to have other habitation than a house to himself. M. Herve, then, may find himself stopped on the threshold of his career by the objections of his colleagues to receive him as one of themselves. The bar being the sole really closed profession in France, the chances are that the anti-patriot will knock in vain at the door of the practising bar. Yet Socialism makes its contribution to the light side of life. Who has not heard of that chateau of M. Jaures, who preaches the purist doctrines of anti-captalism? And did not M. Millerand, a pinnacle of the same party before he was disciplined, expose his wife's jewels at the Exhibition of 1900? The latter-day Socialist, indeed, is a singular person who seems to find consistency where it is not. One is reminded of the observation of a character in Abel Hermant's play, La Belle Madame Heber. I am a Socialist like every good bourgeois. Socialism is merely the latest pose. Generally, it is harmless, but sometimes, like the graceless boy, it puts out its tongue at authority. Perhaps the severest slap to bad manners is to say that no one noticed the absence of the demonstrators, if they had not published their martyrdom, they would have burned in vain.

THE VICEROY AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The circumstances that have led to your Excellency's resignation we greatly deplore, as we cannot, but view with regret your departure from our midst some months before you intended to leave us. But we believe that the many schemes you have inaugurated, although some are still in their infancy, are all on a sound footing and that time alone needed to prove their great value.

In conclusion we would heartily thank you for the manner in which at all times you have upheld the authority and the dignity of the high position you are now vacating; and it is our earnest hope that your Excellency's health may be preserved for many years, to fill other high offices of State, for which you are so well qualified. We shall ever watch your Excellency's career with the greatest interest, feeling sure of this that, whenever Indian interests are involved, you will do all in your power to promote the welfare of this country, which contains such a vast number of his Majesty's loyal subjects. The holiday to which after so many years of arduous and conscientious work, you are right well entitled, will, we trust, be a pleasant one, and we earnestly hope the voyage home may be of great benefit to your Lordship and to H. E. Lady Curzon in whose renewed health we all greatly rejoice.

Wishing you all happiness and prosperity, and with every assurance of our respect.

In the name and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

C H ARMSTRONG, (Chairman)
H E E PROCTER (Dpty Chairman)
F W BICKEL
J FAIRCLOUGH
W E CRUM
GEORGE MILLER
F T RICKARDS
FRANK RITCHIE
A ZYGOURAS
} Members of Committee.

J B LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th November 1905.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency's reply to the address ran as follows :—

Gentlemen,—It is impossible for me to receive the address which you have just read without recognising that it is no ordinary or perfunctory document, but that it constitutes one of the most remarkable tributes emanating from an exceedingly representative body of public men, engaged in almost every walk of business, and representing one of the great commercial communities of the British Empire that can ever have been offered to a departing Governor-General. When you say of that Governor-General that during his term of office the barrier that seemed some years ago to divide Government from commerce has been completely broken down, and that his administration will be long remembered for the active interest that he has taken in all that concerns internal affairs and for the confidence that he has inspired in every branch of commercial life—while I cannot feel that I deserve these generous words, I yet should be made of dull clay if I were not proud to receive them. For I am conscious that in India commerce has not always opened its arms in this way to Government or the representatives of Government, while I am also aware that the sentiments which you express reflect a revulsion of feeling that is not confined to Bombay, but has spread from one end of India to another, inaugurating a happier era in which the development of this great country is regarded as the combined work and the equal duty of all those, official or unofficial, whose lot is cast within its borders. I propose to respond to your confidence by a few remarks upon the present commercial position of India, suggested by what you yourselves have said and summarising in a convenient form the situation as it now appears to me to be. The first condition of sound finance, and the first aim of our financial administration in India, has been the foundation of a sound monetary system. Here I profited by the wisdom of my predecessors in closing the Mints as far back as 1893, and by the advice of the London Committee that sat and reported during my first year of office. We were able in consequence to introduce the gold standard, and we have ever since maintained a stable exchange. But currency reform, however urgent in itself, was only the condition of wider improvements and larger aims, and the moment we had obtained it, it ceased to be an end in itself, and became the means by which the economic and industrial progress of the country might be pursued upon a score of parallel lines. Each of these lines might with equal truth be regarded as part of a great scheme of financial reorganisation or of economic development slet of efficient administration. Thus we directed ourselves among other object to a scheme of greatly accelerated railway constuction, believing that there is no more provident employment of public funds. The highest total mileage hitherto recorded in an Viceroyalty has been 3,928; in mine we have laid 6,110 miles bringing up the total mileage in India to 28,150 and I believe and hope that these figures will be exceeded by my successors. The highest capital outlay in any previous Viceroyalty has been 47 1-2 crores, we have expended nearly 60 crores, bringing up the total capital sunk in Indian Railways to 240 millions sterling. There has never before been a railway surplus the aggregate railway surpluses of the past 6 years have amounted to 4 1 2 millions sterling. One of the most pressing and severely felt of difficulties in Indian Railways has for long been the deficiency of rolling stock. Exclusive of large orders now under constuction we have provided an increase of 18 per cent. in engines, 21 per cent. in passenger cars, and 33 per cent. in goods wagons. We have placed before the Secretary of State a railway expenditure programme for the next three years, under the Triennial Programme scheme which, as you know, is one of our achieved refroms, of no less than 15 crores in each year, or a total of 30 millions sterling. These results and these prospects, for which I must not be understood to claim the smallest personal credit, for had anyone else been standing in my place, he would have been able to say the same, are, I think, of a thoroughly satisfactory nature. They show genuine progress made, and they are full of promise for the future. The net income of our railways has indeed been growing three times as fast as the interest on our capital liabilities. The railway property of the Government of India is in my view a magnificent asset, as fine as any in the world; and we may safely banish the nervous fears that have sometimes inspired the responsible authorities as to the risks of borrowing more freely for railway extension. Take our 4 crores loan of the past summer, raised in this country mainly for these purposes. It was covered nearly five times over, and we could have raised nearly five crores on almost the same terms as we raised four. I hope that this experience will encourage the Government of India to a bolder policy in the future. When we had to pay a high price for our loans, when the Indian money market did not exhibit its present elasticity, and when our railways were themselves not a paying concern, there was a good excuse for timidity. But I think that a policy of greater confidence and courage is now required, and I have endeavoured to inaugurate it. You have been good enough to allude to the considerable administrative reform which has accompanied this history of progress and which will, I trust, be an efficient agency for guiding it—namely, the creation of the Railway Board. It would be absurd to pretend that this idea was mine or that of any one now in India. Years ago I remember reading all about it in Sir George Chesney's admirable book and from the day that I laid down charge of the Public Works Department in the summer of 1899 having held it a few months in order to obtain a grasp of the business, I was bent upon getting a Board, as the indispensable condition of businesslike management and quick and intelligent control. It only remained to seize the psychological moment and to work out a plan adapted to our present needs.

I might draw a similarly rosy picture of the prospects of Irrigation and the outlay upon it. But I dealt with this subject in my Budget speech of March last and will not repeat myself to-day. Neither will I say anything about other features of our Commercial and Industrial policy, such as the imposition of countervailing duties on sugar, our pronouncement on preferential tariffs, our attitude towards local industries as instanced by the Tea Cess Act, the tea and indigo grants, and the encouragement to iron and steel works, our hitherto unsuccessful but still unabandoned attempts to readjust the machinery and to remove some of the restrictions of our existing banking system, our reform of the Customs Department and creation of a single Imperial Customs Service, largely due to suggestions from Bombay, or even the creation of the new Commerce and Industry Department, which has already in so short a time been so gratifying a success, owing no doubt very greatly to the fact that we came prowling down to Bombay and took some of your best men to assist us in starting the venture. (Cheers.)

I will not say more of any of these topics, because they would encroach too much upon my limited space, but I should like to add a word upon two subjects the policy of the Government of India about which you have noticed with special satisfaction. The first of them is the reduction of Telegraphic charges. This is a matter to which I attach the very highest importance, and of which I can truthfully say that I have assumed personal charge sometimes in the face of no small difficulty. I believe in the reduction of cable rates to Europe because a cheap tariff is the greatest instrument of Imperial unification that can be devised. It has been brought down from 4s. to 2s. a word in my time. But it must go lower still. If there were a cheap rate say of 6d a word—and of course Press messages would be cheaper—between England and India, the almost indescribable ignorance that prevails in each country about the other and which is often the despair of the friends of both, could no longer exist. I am not sure that the task of Government would be rendered easier—perhaps the reverse; but the relations of the two peoples, commercial, social, and sentimental, could not fail to become more intimate. On similar grounds I have been an earnest advocate of reduction of internal rates in India. Since the changes were made two years ago, there has been an increase of 30 per cent in private messages in India, while the stimulus given to Press traffic may be shown by the fact that in a single year the total number of words jumped up from 7,680,000 to 14,000,000 or an increase of between 80 and 90 per cent. I believe in giving news to the people—some persons I know do not and I sometimes rub my eyes and wonder where my imaginary reactionary tendencies, in this respect at any rate, are supposed to come in. The other subject to which I referred was Agriculture, in the development of which you were good enough to say that I had taken the greatest interest. I was pleased to read in an address from a Chamber of Commerce so frank a recognition of the momentous importance of this subject, because in the last resort the welfare of the agricultural population is just as vital to you as it is to the Government of India. What have we been doing for agriculture? I do not speak for the moment about Land Revenue assessments or collections, or remissions or "takavi" grants, or the many ways in which we have tried to make things easier for the Indian cultivator. Our real reform has been to endeavour for the first time to apply science on a large scale to the study and practice of Indian agriculture. It is quite true that the Indian peasant, perhaps the Guzerat peasant in particular, knows as well as any peasant in the world, how to make the most of the soil and of the fruits of tillage. In his way he is a hereditary expert. But his greatest admirer cannot pretend that he knows anything of scientific discovery or experiment, while not even the most hidebound conservative can give any good reason why India should be the only agricultural country in the world to which the lessons of research are incapable of being applied. Anyhow we are doing our best to apply them; and one of my last acts, in pursuit of the special grant of 20 lakhs per annum to provincial agriculture which we gave for the first time this year, and are going to continue and possibly to increase, has been to address the Secretary of State and propose to him a great scheme for establishing in every province an agricultural college, and research station with a farm attached to it where agriculture may be studied both in the laboratory and in the field. Each province will then have its own Director of Agriculture and its own expert staff: and in each distinctive agricultural tract there will be an experimental farm under a trained agriculturist. Everywhere the object will be the same, namely to bring the staff in touch with the cultivator, so that knowledge may pass up and down between them. In this way we shall, I hope, provide a training for hundreds and thousands of the young men of the country. Indeed, we shall soon train our own experts, without having to import them; and we cannot fail to make discoveries and to introduce reforms that will quicken the entire future of Indian agriculture. (Applause).

Gentlemen, the sum total of my own experience in the last seven years is to send me away a convinced optimist as to the economic and industrial prospects of this country. I suppose we shall never be free from the chantings of that dismal chorus who spend their time in lamenting the poverty and sufferings of India without so far as I can see doing very much that is practical to remedy the evils of which they complain. Never let us shut our eyes to the poverty and the misery. But do not let us be so blind to the truth as not to see that there is an enormous improvement, that there is everywhere more money in the country, in circulation, in reserves, in investments, in deposits, and in the pockets of the people; that the wages of labour have risen, that the standards of living among the poorest have gone up, that they employ conveniences and even luxuries which a quarter of a century ago were undreamed of, thereby indicating on all round increase of purchasing power, and that wherever taxation could be held to pinch, we have reduced it, and may perhaps be able to do more. It is only fairness to acknowledge these facts it is blind prejudice to ignore them. I can put the matter in a form which will appeal to you as business men by some figures which I have had prepared. I will not take the period of my own term of office because the whole point of my argument is that the improvement dates from the closing of the Mints by Lord Lansdowne and Sir David Barbour; and though it is in my time that the fruits have been mainly reaped, the seeds were sown by them. I will contrast therefore in each case the figures of 1893-4 and those of 1904-5. The capital sunk by Government in railways and irrigation works has increased by 56 per cent. in that interval; that invested by joint-stock companies in indusrial undertakings by 23 per cent. The Savings Bank deposits have gone up by 43 per cent., the private deposits in Presidency Banks by 71 per cent. the deposits in other joint-stock banks by 133 per cent., the deposits in Exchange Banks by 95 per cent., Government paper held in India by 29 per cent the amount invested in Local Authorities debentures by 90 per cent. The amount of incomes on which income tax is assessed—excluding at both periods the incomes now exempted,—has increased by 29 per cent, the rupee circulation by 27 per cent., the note circulation in active use by 68 per cent. The net absorption of gold in the 10 years preceding the two dates of enquiry, namely 1893-4 and 1904-5 shows an increase of 120 per cent. in the later, of silver 136 per cent. The total value of Indian imports has gone up 35 per cent., of exports 48 per cent. The productive debt has increased in the same period by 69 crores, but the non-productive debt has decreased by 16 crores. Now these figures, which I have had specially prepared for you are worth thinking over. From whatever point of view you regard them, bearing in mind that these considerable and in some cases amazing increases have occurred in a period in which the increase in the population has only been 4 per cent., it is impossible to deny their collective testimony to an advance in every test that can be applied to the progress of a nation, which is without example in the previous history of India and rare in the history of any people. It is indeed a magnificent property that I am handing over to my successor and may he faithfully and diligently guard it (Applause).

As regards Bombay in particular I have been able to be friend your commercial, interests in many ways. I never forgot the strong plea that you put in for the Nagda-Muttra Railway in my first year, and although I could not for a time succeed in squeezing it into the programme in the face of what were represented as more pressing claims, yet it is now therefore good and all; 73 lakhs are being spent upon it in the current year and the line will be finished by March, 1908, (Applause).

The construction of the Agra-Delhi chord and the handing over of its working to the G. I. P. have, I think, been of similar advantage to the trade of Bombay. I incline to expect a similar result from the Bombay-Sind connection, although it is primarily on strategical grounds that it is to be taken in hand. If you divide the advantages with Karachi you will not, I am sure, grudge the benefit to the sister port. Sind too we have been able to help by the reform of the Sind Sadar Court, which has at last been sanctioned. Finally in a local matter concerning which you felt, I believe, strongly, we have decided to accept the Bombay views about the retention of the Commissioner of Police in Bombay under the Local Government with Local Superintendents under the Commissioner (cheers).

I will not swell this list which has merely been drawn up to show that Bombay has had its full share in the commercial sympathies and interests of the Government of India; but will conclude by thanking you sincerely for the unaffected warmth of your address and for the most agreeable compliment of your farewell (prolonged cheers).

BROACH NOTES.

If the fields in the neighbourhood of Broach give any indication of the state of the crops in the rest of the district, writes our correspondent, we may I think expect cotton picking to begin rather earlier this season than usual. In most fields a number of the bolls on the cotton plants are beginning to burst and show the white cotton. The crop this year ought to be a good one if nothing untoward happens.

The size and importance of the port of Broach have been borne in on one during the past week or so by the number of large and small craft that have made their way up the river with their various burdens.

The big annual fair at Shukaltirth—the sacred place with the enormous "vad" tree, on the Nerbudda river some 10 miles above Broach, begins at the end of this week. The Broach shopkeepers have already started sending up goods and will doubtless handsomely recoup themselves for their trouble at the fair which should be well attended this year.

The Broach officials are energetic in their pleasures. Our Civil Surgeon has just returned from a month's leave to Ceylon while our Bank Agent has gone for a similar period to Quetta.

We are all sorry to lose the Rothfelds who have been transferred to Satara. Among the recent arrivals in Broach are Mrs. Savielle the bride of the Railway Engineer and Mrs. Ricketts, the wife of the Civil Surgeon.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Oatway Miss
Sealey Capt E A
Bateson Miss D
Thacker Maj and Mrs H J and child
Watson Miss
Berry Mr and Mrs R
Porteous Capt and Mrs
Shaw Mr W L
Woodliffe Mr and Mrs T H
Bowden Capt W H
Broom Mr and Mrs T
Clarke Lt G C C
Charles Capt J R E
David Mr W O
Carter Mrs R E
Rivaz Mr and Mrs C A S
Cotterill Capt H E
Stock Mrs C G
Bell Capt and Mrs J B
Wildeblood Mrs and 2 infants
De Schmid Mr C G H
Melain Miss
Mills Mr
Nicholson Mr and 2 Misses
Baldioni Lt E
Burn-Murdock Mr W G and Mrs
Hughes Mrs F T C and child
Watson Col and Mrs G H and Miss
Mowat Dr and Mrs and Child
Simpson Miss M
Shannon Mrs L
Cox Mrs J W
Brown Mr and Mrs B C
Bean Mr and Mrs T S and 2 Misses
Radcliffe Mr C
Bell Mr E A S and Mrs and infant
Glasgow Maj and Mrs
Hardinge Miss L
Macdonald Genl Sir J R and Lady
Gallon Mrs and Miss G W
Dunlop Mrs and child
Chapman Mr C
Prede aux Mr J W A and child
Pilgrim Miss
Greig Miss
Huard Mr C P
Hoggan Capt G B
Hampden Miss E A H
Stevenson Miss L
Anderson Mrs C C and infant
Clothier Col R T
Wake Mrs T
Stead Mrs
Shaw Mr T C H and Miss
Hersee Miss M
Samuel Miss M S
Forbes Miss M C
Margetson Mrs
Gordon Mr J
Lumb Miss
Druniss Miss
Marshall Miss
Hope Miss
Jackson Mr A J
Bradish Mr G T
Stuart Mr C C
Parker Mr R N
Parnell Mr R
Zerram Mr P K
Bell Mr C F
Teague Mr L E S
Cumper Miss L
Grigg Miss M B
Preston Mrs E C
Heilley Miss V C
Webster Mrs
Murly Mr H
Burry Mrs
Hughes Maj F I C
Kettlewell Mrs
Nicholls Mr G
Bean Mr S
Bolster Mr and Mrs R C and Miss M
Allen Mrs R U
Beck Mr B R
Blomfield Mrs
Swinton Miss A C
Da Pre Miss
Walker Maj and Mrs C L
Capito Mr C E
Slater Mr G
Mac gregor 2 Misses
Charlton Mrs
Walshe Mrs F W
Morgan Mrs
Howe Maj F H
Carter Miss E
Wigram Miss L S
Winby Miss
Slapleton Mr B
Money Capt B D
Toppin Mr S
Lyall Mr F F
Begg Rev A P
Cheshire Miss
Allan Mr J

From Gibraltar.—Bodilly Mr Justice and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Maxwell Mr and Mrs R W
Maxwell Maynard Mr and Mrs W
Doake Mr R B
MacLean Sir Frances and Lady and 2 Misses
Howard Mr and Mrs W H K
Cutbush Mrs H M
Kirton Mr W F
Tylden-Patterson Capt E C
Moore Maj R T
Brander Lt-Col H
Searle Lt-Col S
Fryer Lt-Col and Mrs S
Coombs Mr E C Mrs and Inft
Watson Capt and Mrs F C
Roe Lt Col R F and Mrs
Kennedy Miss
Beynon Mrs
Impay Maj L
Du Buisson Mr A and Mrs
Norman Capt C L
Smith Major-Genl
Harlington Hon Mr Justice
Michael Mr and Mrs W H
Cumming Mr and Mrs A H
Cooke Maj H T
Cardell Mrs
Cox Mr A H
Read Mr R
Giedt Mr Justice and Mrs
Hill Lt E F G
Rampind Hon Mr Justice
Hancock Lt-Col F
Stuart Lt J P V
Goldie Mr K O
Young Mr W G P
Brewin Maj J P
Begbie Mrs A
Hamilton Mr and Mrs
Mitchell Mr S G
Robinson Mr and Mrs C
Scott Miss E
Taylor Capt R O B
Jackson Lt R C
Hewett Lt G
Fawle Maj and Mrs E T
Philbrick Lt R
Hempenstall Capt D
Burlton Maj W E F
Young Capt H G
Young Mr G H
Davis Maj and Mrs T G H
Thomas Capt T W
Bolleau Capt E R P
Luck Mr and Mrs W H
Norman Mrs C L
Sherer Mr W N
Jackson Mrs and Miss
Newman Mr and Mrs H L
Rheims Mr
Reynolds Mrs and 2 children
Lucas Mr H
Mo er Mr S A
Gillies Lieut F G
Ogg Mr A C
Sargent Lt W P M
Mitter Mr B C
Carey Lt J E
Fraser Mrs S
Weir Mrs H
Stewart Mr T
Davies Miss H M
Dewor Mr
Pinhey Mr H T
Daran Capt and Mrs B J C
Orgill Mr J B
Dennys Lt-Col W
Jardine Mrs
Gathorne Mrs W A
Buchannan Maj K
James Mr E
Robson Mrs and child
Young Maj and Mrs F de B
Hore Mr P S
Gillan Mrs R W
Fraser Maj and Mrs
Lloyd Miss
Carr Mrs
Hunter Lt-Col J G
Lacey Mr C B
Finlay Capt and Mrs
Boddam Capt E C and Mrs
Wilson Lt D G
Phillips Lt S
Mayers Miss C H
Sawyer Capt
Pigon Capt F H
Godfrey Col H
Bansfield Capt E E
Keen Capt F S and Mrs
Hodson Maj
Dewing Maj R H
Muspratt Lt F S
Pretyman Genl Sir G
Hay Capt L T
Atkinson Mr and Mrs
Leslie Capt P M
Barrington Mr J F
Beddy Lt P L
Conningham Lt A
Burlton Mrs W F and child
Morgan Lt M H
Davis Major C
Mouiet Mr L V
Vaughan Mrs
Hathaway Mrs J
Begbie Maj
Anderson Mr R H
Milne Capt J W
Impey Miss
Bushell Lt F H
Grelton Lt E F
Kunble Capt
Alpin Col and Mrs W
Walker Lt-Col W J
Showbridge Mr H A
Paterson Miss A S
Watson M C C
Noble Mr E W
Westmorel and Col and Mrs
Hope Capt A V D
Sladen Miss E
Wequelin Mr T
Dander field Mrs
Milter Mr H G
Wilmer Lt H G
Hawkins Mr and Mrs
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Harrington Mr and Mrs
Nicholl Capt B K
Bogram Mr J E
Martin Col E W
Macdonald Mr W
Marshall Major H G
Howlett Capt A
Parsons Major-Genl and Mrs
Dent Capt B C
Scudamore Major and Mrs W
Newnham Mrs
Parr Capt H O
Meadows Lt C A G
Adams Capt T
Acalos Mr C and Mrs
Murphy Mr P W
Waterfield Mr E H
Parr Mr C W C
Ashby Mrs
Seymour Miss
Kennedy Mrs
Campbell Major G P
Rogers Mrs E
Marshall Mr and Mrs E J
De Lisk Mrs
Magniac Capt
Nicholay Capt B H
Morison Mr H N
Ardonie Lt J
Laterson Mr D
Rodney Lady
DuCane Miss
Kettlewell Mr W
Gubbay Mr M M S
Gubbins Major R D
Sheffe Miss
Chattarji Mr J
Lambie Mr and Mrs E F
Murray Mr S
Gorman Mr J
Boyd Mr S K
Douglas Mrs M
Spink Mr W T
Ricford Capt A L
Rasch Mr A
Peircer Mr H B
Macquoid Mr F E
Bovell Mr O
Willson Mr W S J
Eal Mintos Chet
McNeill Capt
Walker Sir J and Lady
Stafford Mrs
Houghton Lt H L
Bidwell Capt R T
Martin Mr E
Jebb Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Moyle Mr G
Hogge Lt-Col A F
De Brath Genl
Maconchy Col G W
Horne Maj F C
Campbell Capt J
Barton Maj and Mrs A
Finlay Mr J
Steven Mr W D
Monohan Mr E J
Cassells Mr W S
Weller Lt-Col G
Stainforth Lt-Col L
Layard Lady
Baker Miss
Boisragon Major
Adamson Mr and Mrs S B
Chamier Mrs D
Stuart Mr and Mrs A T

FOR KARACHI.

Mennie Maj J O Mrs and inft
Jones Mr G
Prance Miss E A
Boulton Capt H
Plant Capt T
Taylor Lt C L
Chapman Capt L G
Martin Mr D S
Churchill Mr J
Waller Mr W K
Oelman Mr R
Jossenhem Mr L

FOR RANGOON.

Rutherford Miss M
Harris Mr J

For Hongkong.—Sledman Dr
For Sydney.—Whinnerah Miss
From Aden.—Gracsor Mr H

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OLYMPIA.

The following is the list of Passenger per ss Olympia due to arrive on the morning of 10th, November :—To Bombay—Miss D. Ackland, Rev. G. Austie Smith, Mrs. Smith and infant, Mr. W. Bancroft, Major A. P. Bateman Champain, Mrs. Boteman Champain, Mr. G. H. Barrell, Mrs. Bigg-Wither, Mrs. Blakeney, Mrs. E. Bollem, Miss. Fore Forebei, Miss. A. Grahame, Miss. C. R. Greenfield Mrs. J. Harris M. J. C. Highat Mr. J. Hogan Miss. F Joss, Capt. Lance, Miss. E Landon, Mr. J. B. Linn Mrs. C. N. Mandy Mr. C. J. H. Martelli Dr. Amy. McIntosh Capt. F. Bourne Mrs. Bourne Miss. Calcott. Lieut Col. P. M. Carnegy Mrs. Carnegy, Miss E. Costellow, Miss. Cramm, Lieut A. Dickson Major Drever, and child, Captain J. Fisher Miss C. S. Paterson Mr. G. E. Pilkington, Mrs C Richardson, child, and infant Lieut. G.L.H. Saunders Mr. F. H. Skipwith, Mrs. Skipwith Mrs. Stockwell, two children and maid Miss L. Thom- Mrs. M. C. Vogel. Miss. McLean Lieut. H. G. McRae Mrs. Muir Mrs Nelson Mr. H. T. Walker, Capt. H. Walters, Mrs. Walters Mr. A. Warren Jones, Port Said to Bombay—Mr. A. E. Joyce.

Failure of the sardine fishery is not the only disaster which has this year befallen the Breton fishermen. The gulls and other sea birds are also vanishing from the coast. This intensifies the calamity, because they are valuable auxiliaries to the fisherfolk. They are to him what the pointer is to the sportsman. Where the shoals of sardines are there do the seagulls gather in flocks, and the fishing boats in the season follow their movements with a confidence that is never betrayed. But people with cheap shooting licences have of late years wrought such havoc among these birds that they are deserting the coast, and Brittany feels her misery becoming more than complete. Petitions are being signed in the province praying for legislative prohibition of such useless slaughter.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO A MINOR'S RIGHT OF APPEAL.

MULJI JAITHA'S ESTATE.

In this case Mr Karsondas Dharamsi the great grandson of Mulji Jaitha applied before the Appeal Court on the 6th instant for leave to file an appeal against the decree passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell on the 10th April 1899, in the above suit, which was brought by the late Mr. Gordhundas Soonderdas the grandson of Mulji Jaitha against the executors of his brother Dharamsi Soonderdas and the said Karsondas Dharamsi then a minor and other parties, to establish his right to a half share in certain properties which were comprised in a deed of Trust made in 1872 and a will in 1875. The said minor was represented in the suit by his stepmother and maternal grandfather as his guardians ad litem duly appointed by the Court. The learned Judge decided the suit in favour of Mr. Gordhundas Soonderdas. The said Karsondas who attained majority in July last sought to prefer an appeal against the said decision. The Hon: Mr. Setalwad instructed by Messrs Craige, Lynch and Owen appeared for the applicant, the Hon: Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs Mansukhlal Jamsetji and Hiralal appeared for the executors of Mr. Gordhundas Soonderdas and Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan appeared for the executors of Dharamsi Soonderdas.

The application was heard by the Appeal Court consisting of the learned Chief Justice and the Hon: Mr. Justice Batty.

The applicant in his leng hy affidavit made in support of his application contended inter alia that at the date of the decree of the Hon; Mr. Justice Russell he was a minor and that his guardians ad litem did not properly protect his interest in as much as they did not put forward a plea of joint family property and did not prefer an appeal against the decree. The learned Judges after hearing the arguments of the learned Counsel dismissed the application and ordered the applicant to pay the costs of the executors of Gordhundas Soonderdas and Dharamsi Soonderdas respectively. In disposing of the application, the learned Chief Justice remarked that in order to succeed in this application the applicant must satisfy the Court that he had sufficient causes for not presenting the appeal within the prescribed period (20 days from the date of the decree). When the time for appealing is past a valuable right is secured for the successful litigant. In this case it was proved that it was an infant against whom the decision was passed, but he was represented as the law required by duly appointed guardians. No fraud on the part of the guardians was suggested nor any reckless abandonment of his interest. The guardians for the purposes of the trial had secured the services of eminent Counsel from Calcutta and his Lordship found it difficult that the Counsel and solicitors employed did not put forward or press every point on behalf of the infant. On the question of filing an appeal the guardians took advice of two Counsels; one of them advised that there should not be any appeal. Under the circumstances it appeared to his Lordship that the guardians had acted with propriety. It was urged during the argument that there was a point which was not made which should have been made, i. e. that though the deed of settlement was inoperative it could not in the circumstances be legitimately held that the property passed under the will of Mulji Jaitha. The infant claimed the entirety of the property inconsistent with the suggestion that it was joint, but so far as regarded the property in suit, the contention of joint property would have been equally advantageous to Gordhundas. It is impossible to overlook the grave hardship it would be on Gordhundass' representatives if we were to allow this extended right of appeal. Had the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell's decision been that the property was joint, Gordhundas could have at once partitioned the property. Other matters tended to the same conclusion. It might be a question whether having regard to the agreement (entered between the guardians and the said Gordhundas not to file any appeal against the decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, sanctioned by the Court, the applicant could be allowed to present an appeal. With these remarks the Appeal Court dismissed the application with costs.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 4th Nov. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06......	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 4th Nov. 1905 by Council Bills...........................	£13 613,489
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 5th Nov. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£ 2,857,511

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Cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"It is with pleasure that I can testify to the great benefit I derived from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I suffered terribly from indigestion, and tried several medicines without avail. I was then persuaded to take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and after using a few bottles my indigestion was cured, my appetite came back, and I was strong and hearty. This is some years since, and my old complaint has not returned, but I always keep a bottle in the house, and when I feel at all out of sorts a few doses put me right again in quick order."—W. Sinkinson, Mt. Torrens, S. A.

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AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

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One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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Acting Manager.

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			Rs.	a.
ENGLISH CHESHIRE	REAL	...per lb.	1	0
GRUYERE	Finest Swiss	... " "	1	0
CHEDDAR LOAF	ENGLISH	... " "	0	14
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AMERICAN Cheshire		... " "	0	14
DUTCH EDAMS (about 4 lbs. each)		... " "	0	12
BACON—Harris's Real Wiltshire Middles 20 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas)		...per lb.	1	2
" " Bellies 12-16 lb. " (" ")		... " "	1	0
HAMS—Finest quality "Cumberland" 7 to 24 lb. each (in Canvas)		... " "	1	2
" " Cooked and Ready for table		... " "	2	0
" " " Cut in Slices		... " "	2	8

☞ Bacon on cut one anna per lb. extra. ☜

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FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE TO DR. A. T. SANDEN.
No Comment Required.

Dear Sir,—I am more pleased with the Belt I bought of you than I can express in writing. I feel better after using your Belt three months, than I have in the past 10 years.

Yours respectfully,
(Sd.) Capt. JOHN SHAW,
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Dear Sir,—It is now about a month since I have been using your Electric Herculex and I can assure you, that I cannot thank you enough for the relief I got. I used to wake up in the mornings more sleepy than I was before I went to bed, and now I wake up as fresh as a lark.

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Dear Sir,—..................Your Belt is worth six times the money to any one who has been troubled with weakness and pain as I have. It has been the making of me............ I will conclude by again thanking you for your kindness.

Yours gratefully,
(Sd.) MARSDEN B. COLLINS.

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Dear Sir,—I beg you to accept this present in testimony of my most sincere gratitude. By using your Herculex I have become thoroughly convinced of its powerful efficacy and now most heartily recommend it to all who suffer from nervousness or weakness in any form.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

I do not think, I have seen or heard anything which better expressed the feeling everyone has over the death of Henry Irving than the phrase that came spontaneously from the lips of a lady, when the news of his death was announced. London, she said, "will feel very little and lonesome to me without Henry Irving." To every playgoer, to everybody who knew him, even only from the stalls or the gallery, Henry Irving had something of the character of a personal friend, almost a relative. He had become a part of the life of London so intimate that without him, as my friend said, London will feel for along time, and to hundreds of thousands of people, very lonesome. I suppose he was the most popular man of his race. It was a true instinct that made everybody feel the sweetness as well as the intellectual greatness of the man. He might have been an even greater actor than he was, and yet not have enjoyed a tithe of the love which the people gave to him. They knew that he had earned the sympathy and the affection of the world by his simplicity, his good nature, and a certain loftiness of spirit that is best described by the old ecclesiastical word unworldliness.

His life would have been different, perhaps even his taking off would have been different, if he had not been so unworldly. But so would have been the life of the stage, and of the actor, and the actress. He entered upon his profession at one of its great moments of transition. It is true that the transition had not come soon enough to spare him some of the hardships and miseries of the actor's life. He did not jump from the drawing-room or the college as some modern actors have done, into a good part in a great theatre. Slowly, drudgingly, in small provincial theatres, in squalid lodgings in mean streets, with a salary barely able to keep body and soul together, now in an engagement and now out of it—he was once idle for six months—Henry Irving knew as much of the hardships and sorrows of the mummer's life, as if he had been born into the eighteenth, instead of the nineteenth, century. He was trained in hunger, in tears, in years of obscurity and drudgery, as though he had been a contemporary of the girlhood of Mrs. Siddons or the youth of Edmund Kean.

These were the experiences that made him at once the great artist he was and the great man. If to-day the actor and the actress are in receipt of princely salaries, if they are to be found in every drawing-room and are the pets of Society, if their calling is honoured as one of the great and ennobling professions, it is largely to Henry Irving that that transformation is due. From the moment he came to the position of manager he was distinguished by his generosity to all his employees. And it was to his credit that his kindness did not end with principals. The little girl with long bare legs who was one of a huge chorus or ballet was as much an object of solicitude to him as his leading man or his first lady. I have heard one of these little girls—now a well-known actress—who had to start stage life, when she was but seven years of age with Irving, telling with tears the story of Irving's generosity. She came home to her grandmother with fifteen shillings—the first money she had earned—and they both cried. But if it had been any other employer in those days but Irving, the girl would have brought home, not fifteen shillings, but perhaps five. And instead of having to go hom in an omnibus, when she was at late rehearsals, sh and all the other mites who were engaged in some big production would get the money for a cab. It is probably that they went in the omnibus all the same, and kept the difference to eke out their small salaries, but the generosity of Irvng and the thoughtfulness remained none the less.

I have heard a story of how Irving treated a composer which is very characteristic of this boundless generosity of his nature. Some music was required for one of his productions. Sir Arthur Sullivan was not available, and a young and then unknown man had to be given the work. When Irving was asked what fee should be offered to the young composer he asked what Sullivan used to get, and ordered that the young and then untried man should get exactly the same as the old and universally popular composer. Nobody, I dare say, was more surprised at the magnificence of his remuneration than the young composer himself. When once a man got into Irving's employ he need never have left it again if he so chose. Nhere used to be stories of men walking around doing nothing for months who were in receipt of handsome salaries every week from Irving. In short, the man was princely in his recognition of service done to him. Never has the stage in its long history had a paymaster so splendid.

The same principle went through his productions. I have often thought that he erred in that respect on the side of unnecessary expenditure. But he was so determined to make a truly magnificent and have a truly faithful and lifelike production that he preferred to give large sums than small. A lady's muff would be required. Some imitation that might pass just as well in the dim light of the stage would be proposed to Irving. He would not hear of it. The real thing had to be bought, whatever the cost. I have heard startling tales of the prices paid for a bit of velvet, for a piece of lace, for a strip of ermine, for all those little things in the costuming of a ploy. My own feeling is that the public neither knew anything nor cared anything about much of the expenditure. But it speaks for the genuine enthusiasm and devotion which Irving gave to his art that even in these things he would not tolerate make believe. He would give to the public the best that could be get for money.

The result is that while people will dispute for ever over Irving's merits as an actor, nobody will ever dare to deny that as a producer of plays he marked not so much a new era as an entire revolution in the stage. With all its many merits the English stage remained behind the stage of Germany in some elements of stage production until the appearance of Irving. Anybody who saw that historic and momentous visit to England of the Saxe-Meiningen company will know how painful was the contrast between, say, the crowds in one of their productions and the crowds on the stage in London as they were then made. Irving was one of the first to learn the lesson which Saxe-Meiningen enforced, and from his day the old crowd of listless, untrained, discordant "supers" came to an end. Similarly Irving gave to the smallest details of production a significance which the Germans already realised, and a magnificence which the Germans never attempted to imitate.

I have said that people will dispute about Irving's powers as an actor for generations to come, but as a stage-manager his fame stands on a pedestal from which no man and no length of time can ever take him down. And if I were asked why it was that Irving was so great a stage manager, I would answer as I would if I were asked why he was so great a stage figure. The greatest thing about Irving was his commanding, overwhelming personality. You had only to be in the man's presence for an instant when you felt yourself influenced by this strange, indescribable personal influence. With all his generosity and sweetness he was a stern strong man, too. He was born to command in whatever position he occupied and he did command with a sway almost as despotic and certainly more readily accepted than that of any Tsar. In the theatre nobody, however long they knew him, ever dared to be familiar with him. It was as much as a man's place was worth if he addressed Irving, when Irving was absorbed in the work of production, unless Irving signified that he was ready to be addressed. They all stood in awe of even this generous master who was pouring his money into their pockets and looking after them all as if they were members of his own family. This was a sufficient proof of the power of the man, but his hold over an audience was a much more striking demonstration of that force of character which, I think, was, even more than his great intellectual gifts, the secret of his extraordinary career.

The most remarkable example of this enormous influence I saw was on the first night of his production of "King Lear." Later on Irving became a very fine Lear, but he was very bad this first night. Nervous, overworked, worried, he aggravated all his characteristic mannerism until in some passages of the play it was mere dumb show; you could not understand a word he said. And yet that huge audience of London's most cynical and sated playgoers—of her most irreverent critics—sat through the performance without during to whisper even a syllable of dissatisfaction; and, for all anybody could have seen from the behaviour of the audience, the impersonation might have been one of Irving's greatest successes instead of one of his few failures. They did not dare to dispute the sway which this extraordinary man exercised over them. I have seen the same thought put differently in the notice of Irving which appeared in the "Times". His mannerisms (says the writer in the "Times") were so prominent in some parts that the public would have laughed at him if they had dared; but they never dared. He was, if I may borrow an analogy from politics, the Chatham of the stage, whom no man dared to contradict or to ridicule, and who could force a laugh down the throat of even the most mocking or sceptical of daring spirits.

PROFESSOR Vambery is making yet another contribution to the study of Asiatic politics. This will shortly appear in book-form under the title "Our Culture-bearers in Central Asia," the authors avowed object being a vindication of England's policy in the East.

GOUT

Rheumatism, heumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.

Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist uature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

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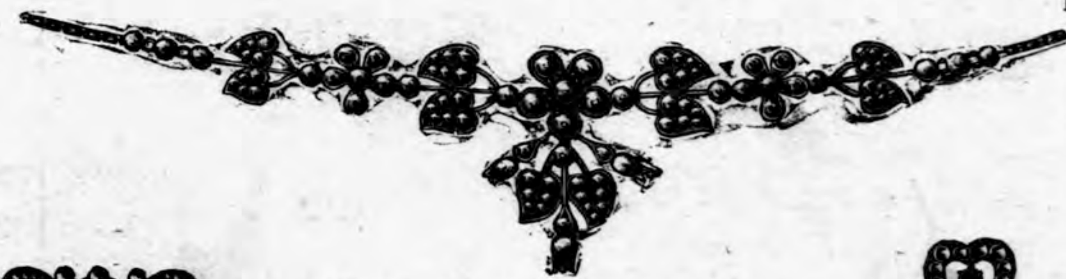

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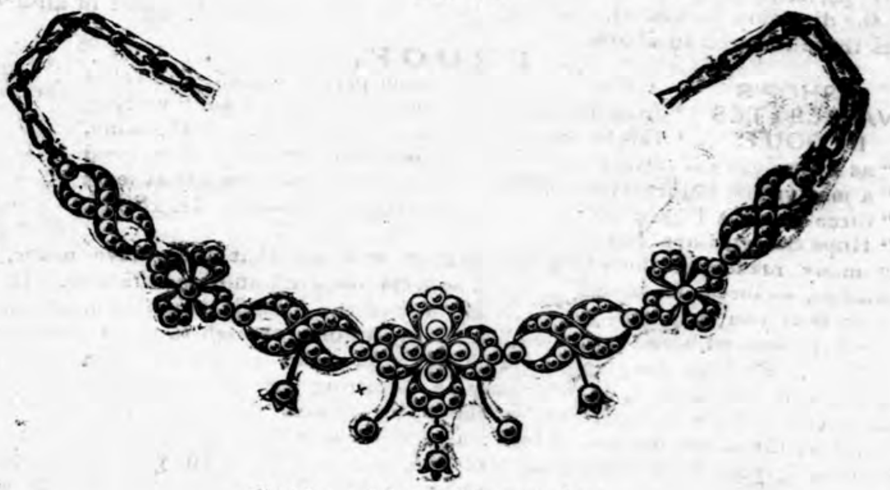

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